JANUARY

1971

ONE DOLLAR

Whole Earth Catalog

True ☐ False ☐ If God is One, what is bad?
Charles Manson 1970

True ☐ False ☐ To shoot a robot genocidal policeman in the defense of life is a sacred act.
Timothy Leary 1970

True ☐ False ☐ You can only do that which is called good.
Baba Ram Dass 1970

True ☐ False ☐ Everybody is doing the best they can.
Ken Kesey 1965

True ☐ False ☐ I am you, and when you admit that, you will be free. I am just a mirror.
Charles Manson 1970

True ☐ False ☐ Only that in you which is me can hear what I am saying.
Baba Ram Dass 1970

True ☐ False ☐ You have only one body.
Lingerie ad 1968

True ☐ False ☐ If the judge says death I am dead. I've always been dead. Death is life.
Charles Manson 1970

TRUTH, CONSEQUENCES

True ☐ False ☐ You can only love life when you can love death—The fear of death is the prime motivating force in this country at this moment.
Baba Ram Dass 1970

True ☐ False ☐ Love kills.
Roy Sebern 1968

True ☐ False ☐ People think love is an emotion. Love is good sense.
Ken Kesey 1967

True ☐ False ☐ Obedience to the law is freedom.
Ft. Dix, 20th Century

True ☐ False ☐ There's cops outside and cops inside.
Ken Kesey 1966

True ☐ False ☐ If you think you're free, there's no escape possible.
Baba Ram Dass 1970

True ☐ False ☐ You're perfect, you can never do any wrong.
Charles Manson 1969

True ☐ False ☐ With all those sidhis, with all those powers, wow, what I can do. I can make the world a better place to live in. Heh. Watch it.
Baba Ram Dass 1970

True ☐ False ☐ What this country needs is sanity. Individual sanity, and all the rest will come true.
Ken Kesey 1970

True ☐ False ☐ Once you see that the rope is not a snake, you can't make the rope into a snake again. The illusion's done for you.
Baba Ram Dass 1970

True ☐ False ☐ Real wealth can only increase.
Buckminster Fuller 19??

True ☐ False ☐ You have to give up knowing you know in order to be it all.
Baba Ram Dass 1970

True ☐ False ☐ Not to understand is to be on the inside; to understand is to be on the outside.
Chuang Tzu 270 B.C.

True ☐ False ☐ It's a bit hard to bullshit the ocean. It's not listening, you know what I mean?
David Crosby 1970

True ☐ False ☐ Total paranoia is total awareness.
Charles Manson 1970

True ☐ False ☐ If you resist evil, as soon as it's gone you fold.
Ken Kesey 1970

True ☐ False ☐ There is only one sin. Fretting.
Neal Cassady 1966

True ☐ False ☐ When the wrong man uses the right means, the right means work in the wrong way.
Fritz Perls 1969

True ☐ False ☐ My eating will not fill your stomach.
Barry Stevens 1970

True ☐ False ☐ There are no accidents whatsoever in the universe.
Baba Ram Dass 1970

Far-out is fine. Who's minding the store? ☐ I am... ☐ Someone else
Gordon Ashby 1966

True ☐ False ☐ What we are doing is going backward—but in doing so we become freer.
Sherry and Jerry Brummel 1970

True ☐ False ☐ We don't want a commune. We want a community.
Ken Babbs 1969

True ☐ False ☐ If you want something for nothing, go jerk off.
Bob Weir 1970

True ☐ False ☐ Nobody guaranteed you it was going to be easy.
Ken Kesey 1970

True ☐ False ☐ There are no secrets at all.
Baba Ram Dass 1970

True ☐ False ☐ Lies, all lies.
Ken Kesey 1965

True ☐ False ☐ In the province of the mind, what one believes to be true either is true or becomes true.
John Lilly 1970

True ☐ False ☐ Take what you can use, and let the rest go by.
Ken Kesey 1969

Speer's dramatic lighting effect at the Nuremberg Party Rally, creating what Sir Neville Henderson called "a cathedral of ice." (SPEER-ARCHIV)

Hitler Was A Successful Architect
Goering Was A Successful Junkie

As the top representative of a technocracy which had without compunction used all its know-how in an assault on humanity,* I tried not only to confess but also to understand what had happened. In my final speech I said:

> Hitler's dictatorship was the first dictatorship of an industrial state in this age of modern technology, a dictatorship which employed to perfection the instruments of technology to dominate its own people. . . . By means of such instruments of technology as the radio and public-address systems, eighty million persons could be made subject to the will of one individual. Telephone, teletype, and radio made it possible to transmit the commands of the highest levels directly to the lowest organs where because of their high authority they were executed uncritically. Thus many offices and squads received their evil commands in this direct manner. The instruments of technology made it possible to maintain a close watch over all citizens and to keep criminal operations shrouded in a high degree of secrecy. To the outsider this state apparatus may look like the seemingly wild tangle of cables in a telephone exchange; but like such an exchange it could be directed by a single will. Dictatorships of the past needed assistants of high quality in the lower ranks of the leadership also—men who could think and act independently. The authoritarian system in the age of technology can do without such men. The means of communication alone enable it to mechanize the work of the lower leadership. Thus the type of uncritical receiver of orders is created.

The criminal events of those years were not only an outgrowth of Hitler's personality. The extent of the crimes was also due to the fact that Hitler was the first to be able to employ the implements of technology to multiply crime.

I thought of the consequences that unrestricted rule together with the power of technology—making use of it but also driven by it—might have in the future. This war, I continued, had ended with remote-controlled rockets, aircraft flying at the speed of sound, atom bombs, and a prospect of chemical warfare. In five to ten years it would be possible for an atomic rocket, perhaps serviced by ten men, to annihilate a million human beings in the center of New York within seconds. It would be possible to spread plagues and destroy harvests. "The more technological the world becomes, the greater is the danger. . . . As the former minister in charge of a highly developed armaments economy it is my last duty to state: A new great war will end with the destruction of human culture and civilization. There is nothing to stop unleashed technology and science from completing its work of destroying man which it has so terribly begun in this war. . . .[2]

"The nightmare shared by many people," I said, "that some day the nations of the world may be dominated by technology—that nightmare was very nearly made a reality under Hitler's authoritarian system. Every country in the world today faces the danger of being terrorized by technology; but in a modern dictatorship this seems to me to be unavoidable. Therefore, the more technological the world becomes, the more essential will be the demand for individual freedom and the self-awareness of the individual human being as a counterpoise to technology.

Albert Speer

architect
Reich Minister of Armaments and War Production
prisoner

Inside the Third Reich
Albert Speer
1970; 596 pp.

$12.50

from:
The Macmillan Company
866 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10022

The dinosaur created by Hitler, Speer, and the rest was killed in 1945. The answering dinosaurs which were assembled by the Allies are alive and unwell... Retire them, gentlemen. Honor them and retire them. (What about China, what about China?) Show China no mercy: give China whatever it wants. Technology is deluding them as it has been deluding us. They must get what they want before they can learn it is not what they need.

—SB

Kesey and unidentified blonds, September 1970 *SB*

Ken Kesey Was A Successful Dope Fiend

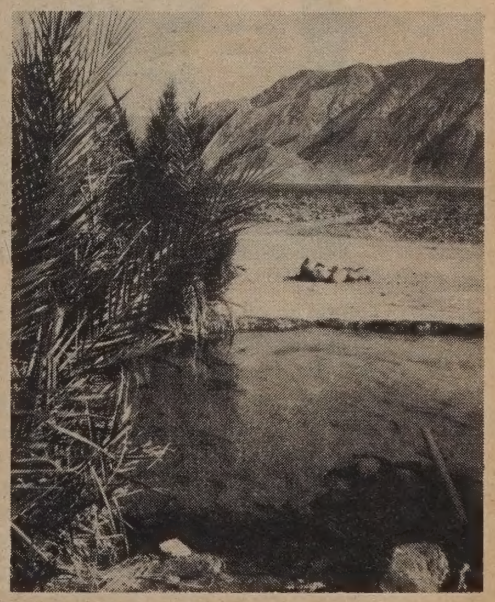
Ken Kesey and a small band of the Merry Pranksters were in Ann Arbor USA with the Hog Farm recently. The political paper Argus *(708 Arch Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104) caught up with him:*

Argus: You want to do an interview?
Kesey: I hate interviews. I'll tell you about interviews. It's like, well, there's no such thing as an underground newspaper.
Argus: That's true. A revolutionary newspaper, though, how's that?
Kesey: It's just that the whole form...every time I get in the paper it causes trouble.
Argus: I read the thing in Good Times *about you and it seemed to me it was pretty right on.*
Kesey: I know, but it was awful...it's just awful, you don't know. I mean you can be going along, you can be moving like this and a reporter gets out there and suddenly everything is glunk.
Argus: Well, fuck it, I ain't a reporter.
Kesey: Well, I know, but you're a damn sight close to being one.
Argus: What I'm saying is...
Kesey: What do you want to know?
Argus: Information to give people.
Kesey: All right, I'm willing to exchange information, but I'm warning you, I don't have much. I mean, I haven't had a new thought in years.
Argus: Well, let's go for some old ones or something.
Kesey: Old thoughts...A friend of mine says because the moon just moved into Aquarius and we've just sent a thing to the moon that we're all under the influence of the moon more than we know. In fact, that our souls are being eaten by it and it comes to when stuff was just living around in puddles millions of years ago and the moon goes over it every 28 days and until finally the crystals begin to move to it. We just came out of Scorpio in Ohio, where we'd been fighting with a bunch of people.
Argus: What sign are you?
Kesey: Virgo.
Argus: How long have you been travelling with the Hog Farm buses?
Kesey: I haven't. We got a '61 Chevy we bought in Cincinatti, and we're just trying to get back to organize just as tight as we can jump. My brother Chuck got a '70 Buick. I gotta go back, cause the creamery needs help. He's now making yogurt, and what it's done is that it moved him into a whole different economic thing. He's now gonna have to sell to a lot of new customers that don't quite have the money that the old customers did, but they're willing to buy newer kinds of stuff, like acidolphelous yogurt. That's a bit of information. When a baby's born, there's a germ in his stomach called acidolphelous germ. And it's in the stomach of every child that's born and when you shoot penicillen, it kills it. And you have to eat it again. Yogurt will almost do it, but not quite. It's the oldest bug in the world. You can get it at almost any creamery. So every time you shoot penicillen, you know, for a cold or something, eat acidolphelous yogurt, and you'll be able to digest your food better.
Argus: You've sort of divorced yourself from politics.
Kesey: I've been nominated for the School Board , man. Divorced myself from politics?
Argus: Are you going to campaign and all that?
Kesey: No, I don't think I'm going to campaign but I think I might run. Nominated for the School Board, just heard about that two days ago.
Argus: Well, listen, I'm wondering how you relate to political prisoners like John Sinclair or someone who was put away because of what our culture's all about. Are you into things like getting organized to get him out of jail and stuff?
Kesey: (Singing)
When you walk the streets you will have no cares
If you walk the lines and not the squares
As you go through life, make this your goal
Watch the doughnut, not the hole.
That's where I think the revolution is.
Argus: I don't understand that at all.
Kesey: That you focus as much as you can on the positive and you try to make the world a better place around you as much as you can. So much of the problem has been brought about by liberals trying to do something over there.
Argus: John Sinclair is not a liberal, he's a revolutionary.
Kesey: Everybody's a revolutionary, from the first caveman that ever came out of a cave and fed a starving neighbor. Right?
Argus: No, I don't agree with that. What are you doing that's postive?
Kesey: Hmmmmm. What am I doing that's positive?
Argus: What are you doing that's positive for the Revolution?
Kesey: Positive for the Revolution. Shit. Listen, man, the revolution... it's like this. It didn't start here and it's not going to end up here. It starts way back here and when it all finally comes to it'll go through time like that and all stuff'll come true.
Argus: What you doing that's positive to make people feel that?
Kesey: We took this little guy named Tony, who's a little spade without a mother. We took him downtown yesterday and bought him a pizza. What did you do?
Argus: So what you're saying is you don't relate to political prisoners or people like John Sinclair.
Kesey: I relate to people, not issues.
Argus: I'm hip, but John Sinclair would like to relate to people too, but he's in jail. It's impossible.
Kesey: Listen, the skunk cabbage, in Oregon, at this time of year smells awful. I just don't know what to do about it, man. I've thought about skunk cabbage. It just smells terrible. You know, it's down there and it smells terrible. But I'm planting flowers.
Argus: Is that some kind of metaphor about Sinclair or something?
Kesey: No, it's just that as long as there's somebody there who's going to say what about this, you can always find it. It's like a microscope looking for a dog turd. You can always find something to walk around with a protest sign to keep from having to do anything right where you are.
Argus: I don't want to protest anything. I want to get Bobby Seale and John Sinclair out of jail.
Kesey: I do too, but I didn't put him in jail, man. I did my 6 months and I'm doing all I can do to alleviate the thing that put him in jail.
Argus: How are you doing that?
Kesey: Running for the School Board, turning on a lot of people.
Argus: What do you turn them on to?
Kesey: Grass. You can trust grass.
Argus: Are you going to Washington for the July 4 Smoke-In?
Kesey: I think so, but I'm not going to advertise it. I think it's a good thing. I think it's a damn good thing. I don't think it's revolutionary. I just think it's sensible.
Argus: You don't consider this...
Kesey: Listen, most of what you're talking isn't revolutionary, it's just work. What *revolutionary* is, is to be able...I'll tell you a good story. There was three old Samuri swordsmen arguing about who had the sharpest sword. So they proposed a contest, and they went into the woods. And this young guy, the guy who brought up the idea of the contest in the first place, he went out into the middle of the stream and he took his sword and he jammed it hilt down into the sand. And he took a piece of rice paper, and put it on the water, and let the rice paper float down on the current towards the sword. And it came to the sword like this and the sword just cut it in half.
So the second guy went out there, the older guy, stuck his sword down in the thing, put the rice paper in the current. It came down, was cut in half, and then came back together, on the other side of the sword.
So the third guy, this very old guy, went out there, old rusty beat up sword. He jams it down in the sand, puts his rice paper up there in the water in the current, let's it float, and it floated down and came to the sword. And it went around it. And went on.
Revolution, and the new revolution, is just don't take the gauntlet. I mean if you've been in jail don't let'em push your button. Keep away from anger.
Argus: How're you going to tell that to Huey Newton or the Black Panther Party?

(continued ⟶)

CONTENTS

Economics 5
Ecology 10
How 16
Community 19
British Columbia, Alaska, and New Zealand 20
MusicMusic 21
New Suggestions 24
FlyingFlying 28
Other People's Mail 32
Complaints 33
Item-related Information 34
Indians 36
Announcing: 38
Corrections 40



Production in the desert 41
Business 45

© *1971 Portola Institute, Inc.*
All rights reserved under Pan-American and International conventions.

Kesey: Neal Cassady one time, he was driving in down-town Santa Cruz, he was just so wired, he made a U-turn in front of a bookstore. See, you're doing a thing like *Have you quit beating your wife... answer yes or no*. So this cop stops him, comes up and says, what are you high on? And Cassady says, *Obitrol, officer, obitrol.* And the cop says, Alright, get out. So Cassady got out, and he starts to search Cassady, and Cassady reaches into his pockets and both pockets were were full of pills. He grabbed the pills in his hands in the bottom of his pockets, and pulled them out, and the change spread everywhere, and he shoved the pills back in there, and began to pick up the change and run around. Until finally he just kind of faded away. There's no sense in going against it. It's a look in your eyes and a tone in your voice, man. The revolution is getting away from that. It's getting so that whenever you go up to anybody what comes off with you is a good feeling, so that there's nothing for them to poke against.

Argus: Do you think policemen and Richard Nixon and the rich people who run the country relate to that?

Kesey: They're people, man, and as soon as you draw the line and say they aren't people, then you...

Argus: Who's drawing the line? Who's putting people in jail? Who's killing people in the streets?

Kesey: What difference does it make?

Argus: You don't make any distinction between oppressor and oppressed?

Kesey: You're talking about *shoulds*, and you're talking about where things ought to be, instead of where we are as where we got to work from. It's where we are.

Argus: Don't you have any vision?

Kesey: You ask me if I've got any vision. I've got three kids. I mean I'm invested in this world. I prune my trees even though I'm not going to have fruit for two years in a row. Because I'm doing all I can to try to build a better world. All the time...

Argus: I can dig it, but the thing that means...

Kesey: The thing that you want is something that you're going to have to go find somebody else to get it from, because I can't give it to you.

Argus: I ain't asking for it from you, I'm asking...

Kesey: You're damn near demanding it.

Argus: I'm demanding answers, because I think you have information and I think people can relate to that. And I think that personal liberation is fine, but it has to be related to liberating everybody on the planet.

Kesey: No, listen, what this country needs is sanity. Individual sanity, and all the rest will come true.

Argus: Bullshit

Kesey: You can't do it any other way. You work from the heart out, you don't work from the issue down.

Argus: You don't think it's a heartfelt thing, making a revolution. You don't thimk that means anything?

Kesey: Not when it tightens your stomach like that.

Argus: I can dig that we shouldn't have tight stomachs, man, but who's giving us a tight stomach?

Kesey: I had to spend 6 months in jail, taking all the stuff that you're talking about, firsthand, over and over, until you realize that what they want you to do is what you're doing. You're going for the fried ice cream, as they call it. And as long as that action is taking place, as long as you take the gauntlet, you'll have somebody to slap you.

Argus: To make an analogy, John Sinclair, when he started out in 1964, was all peace and love, good vibes, one of the first hippies in Detroit. He didn't want to slap anybody down.

Kesey: Cassady served 18 months for 2 joints. He never mentioned it. There was no bitterness. There was no complaint about it at all. It was unjust and everybody knew that and accepted that and just worked from there.

Argus: You see, Sinclair's in jail right now and he's gonna be there for 10 years. To get back to the original thing I was trying to say, because I really want to get something out of it. That's all that happened, he was peace, love, and good vibes, and what happened is they jumped on him immediately for that.

Kesey: That's the way it's been for thousands of years. I mean...

Argus: So how do you change it?

Kesey: Just the way he's doing it.

Argus: By being in jail?

Kesey: No, but being in jail, sometimes that's what happens to you. Nobody guaranteed you it was going to be easy.

Argus: So we should do nothing to get him out. We should leave him in there and let it run its course?

Kesey: I didn't say nothing to get him out. It's karma. You just look into people's eyes and you ask yourself is their karma going up or down. And you look around, and for a while the karma of the nation was going down. But you look now, more and more people...you look into their eyes and they're on to it. They're on to what's going on. And they say all right, you just don't kick a dog every day, every second. Where you are, you don't suddenly get wrapped up in the media issue. Keep away from the media, man, cause that's what done it.

Argus: Keep away from the media?

Kesey: The media's what's done it. It's that thing right there (pointing to the microphone) what's done it. I'll tell you. I know because I've been on the end of it so much. The media does a thing, it's like this...

Argus: How about making your own media?

Kesey: That's what we try to do. That's what the underground really is, but as soon as the media finds it and shines that light on it, then you have to move, because they've got you. Every time. You look at the early pictures of Hemingway, because of who he's writing to. And as he becomes famous, and you see those pictures of him, and you see those people come in with cameras and take pictures of him. And notepads and asking questions. He gradually changes so that he's not talking to his audience anymore and he begins to talk to this other thing, and he's getting feedback from that.

Argus: All right...

Kesey: But as soon as he loses that audience, he loses his most valuable thing. And you see those later pictures of him, and he knows what's happening and he's trying to find it again. He's trying to find that thing he once talked to. It doesn't make any difference whether it's the under-ground media or the New York Times, it's the same trip. And because any time that you're trying to put it into another moment, it's like you're going through life picking stuff out and what you end up with is a corpse. Every time you leave a corpse behind you.

Argus: You see what I'm trying to do in this is not leave any corpses. What I came to get is information...the way that people can relate to ideas, the way people can make themselves stronger to go out and build this revolution.

Kesey: Well, I'm trying to tell you as much as I know about it. And one of the things is just that if we can get so that we're not distracted by that camera, cause as soon as someone starts taking pictures of me, I stumble. As soon as someone takes that microphone and...

Try it *...what did you do this morning?*

Argus: I ate breakfast.

Kesey: Then what?

Argus: Then I started working on the newspaper, because we have an issue coming out pretty soon.

Kesey: And tell me how it relates to the Revolution.

Argus: Well, what we're trying to do is put down essential information for people to do and it takes a lot of time and struggle and effort but we think it's worth it because when it comes out people can dig what's there.

Kesey: Has John Sinclair heard about it?

Argus: John Sinclair was one of the founders of Argus, and of what the paper represents, the White Panther Party.

Kesey: Okay, now you see what I mean, you felt it there.

Argus: Well, I don't know.

Kesey: You did feel it , man...you popped to it, and you felt it. That's what I'm talking about, it's human. Just keep human. As long as we're human, we're all right. (Gestures with mike) It's this thing, once we got that in between us, we're talking through a filter that dehumanizes.

Argus: Well, you see,not everybodyin the world can come here and listen to you talking right now.

Kesey: You can't talk to everybody in the world. There's nothing I have to say to everybody in the world.

Argus: There should be something you have to say to everybody in our culture that wants to try to relate to you.

Kesey: There was a wise man who lived up in the mountains and all these people wanted him to drop into the mosque and give them the word on Sunday, so he said all right. He showed up on Sunday and there was this huge crowd of people and he got up there and he says, *Good people, do you know what I'm going to talk to you about?*, and they all shouted back *No* and he says *Ignorant People*, and he turns around and he leaves. And so they go back up and say *Wait a minute, man, you came through too fast for us, drop in again next Sunday*...and he says all right. So next Sunday he's down there and he starts, *Good people, do you know what I'm going to talk to you about?* and this time they're ready for him and they all yell *Yes* and he says *Good!* and he turns around and he leaves. And so finally they say, *Look, man, just one more time, cause somehow it's slipping past us.* So he comes down the third time and starts up there, *Good people*, and this time they're ready for him... *Some of us do and some of us don't. Good! Let those who do communicate their knowledge with those who do not.*

Argus: Well, let's do that. Communicate your knowledge with those who do not.

Kesey: I just did it. It's true, man, it's all I've got, I mean, I know more about my brother's creamery that I do about the revolution. You can't expect me to know stuff about... I don't know that stuff.

I live out there in a tiny little town. My wife goes to school twice a week. She's a librarian. We have a team of Springfield Creamery Jugs. It started out and it was the laughingstock of the basketball league because there's all these long-haired freaks and spades with Afro cuts who were getting called by the ref. And when the ref calls, too much of his fascism shows for him to be comfortable about it. He points the finger and then realizes he's held his finger out there too long and all the spades see it and everybody sees it and as soon as they go against him and play against him, they get their good game...but as soon as they get ahead they fold: *Resist not evil.* As soon as you resist evil, as soon as it's gone, you fold, because it's what you're based on. Finally, the spades realized that the ref wasn't just calling the fouls on them but on the whole team, on the whole idea of the team, on the way we moved. Every time we'd get out there and play these guys who were against us, we played against them in their own style of game, you know...it has to do with the way a person stands and the way he moves... instead of just bopping out there in the field, on the court...as soon as that movement took place out there in the court we'd win; but when we got angry, and got against them, they were better at it than we were. The guys that you're opposing in this revolution thing, it's not a revolution,it's ancient.

Argus: If you resent it, and you think it limits you so much, why did you let Tom Wolfe write the book (The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test)*? Did that inhibit you at all, because obviously that turned on millions of other people who otherwise wouldn't have heard about it.*

Kesey: I'll tell you a little story. Wolfe was there and this was towards the end of the time he was hanging around. We were up at my brother's farm, Space-Heater House, and we were moving this statue up onto the wall, and he had painted it with pigment, he hadn't used the right stuff, so the paint had never dried. Tom Wolfe was out there, and he had his notepad, and me and Ramrod were trying to move this thing up on the wall, and obviously we needed help. And there was only the three of us, and Tom Wolfe was out there, and he was dressed the way he always dresses, in his blue suit, and we finally said, *Goddammit, Tom, give us a hand.* So he put his notepad down, and he went to put it up there, and he got this swatch of red paint of the side of his coat, of oil pigment. We stood there, in this moment of realization, and I told him, *you just can't expect to fool with it without getting it on you.* And that's the last time I ever saw Tom Wolfe. But I love him.

(ed. This last paragraph comes to you courtesy of the Compendium Dictation Service; Compendium Bookshops 240 Camden High Street, stock Argus and other American underground papers)

Carolyn Cassady: "Neal in heaven—an old car and a girl."

"Now you just dig them in front. They have worries, they're counting the miles, they're thinking about where to sleep tonight, how much money for gas, the weather, how they'll get there — and all the time they'll get there anyway, you see. But they need to worry and betray time with urgencies false and otherwise, purely anxious and whiny, their souls really won't be at peace unless they can latch on to an established and proven worry and having once found it they assume facial expressions to fit and go with it, which is, you see, unhappiness, and all the time it all flies by them and they know it and that *too* worries them no end."

Neal Cassady to Jack Kerouac

from:
Scenes Along the Road
Photographs of the Desolation Angels 1944-1960
Compiled by Ann Charters
1970; 56 pp.
Portents/Gotham Book Mart
We got our copy (was it $3.95?) from:
Book People
2940 7th Avenue
Berkeley, Ca. 94710

Reprinted by Whole Earth (with Kesey's permission) from:
Bitman (No. 2)
July 1970
£ 1/10 for 12 issues from 141 Westbourne Park Road
London W.11, ENGLAND

Nineteenth Century Token Coinage
W.J. Davis
1969; Seaby, London

ECONOMIC$

A Tool for Experimental Economics

TOKENS

In Las Vegas and Reno, tokens (called "tokes") are the money of the casinos. On the tables and the slots they work like dollars. Turn your cash into pretty bits of plastic, and easily spend your plastic. With the forthcoming return of "silver dollars" (Ike dollars this summer), the token traffic may subside a little.

In Nevada, tokens aid irrational behavior. At a mental hospital in Illinois, tokens have proved to be a powerful incentive to sanity. By putting the patients of one ward (a picked set of "incurable" or "incorrigible" ladies) on a token economy, the experimenters found they simply solved 2 basic problems of treatment—how to reinforce (reward) sane behavior, and how to encourage real transaction between a sick patient and the real world. The patients were paid for small items of self-care (grooming, bedmaking, etc.), for chores on the ward (filling the coffee urn, setting table, assisting nurse, etc.), and for off-ward jobs (cooking, clerical, laboratory, etc.). With their tokens they could buy privacy (personal cabinet, screen, rent on preferred room, personal chair, etc.), goodies from the commissary, leave from the ward, exclusive use of the TV., etc.

The book, **The Token Economy**
A Motivational System for Therapy and Rehabilitation
Teodoro Ayllon, Nathan Azrin
1968; 288 pp.
$3.95
from:
Appleton-Century-Crofts
440 Park Ave. South
New York, NY 10016
or WHOLE EARTH CATALOG

is a dry technical book but sensational if you're interested in miracle cures, social cybernetics, whole-system education, or experimental economics. It's like an X-ray of economic civilization. The crazy ladies---and all of us, once you notice---are seen to swerve their behavior enormously with minor easily made shifts in assigned values and transactional opportunities in the ward. Yet much of what goes on is determined by derived value, by what the ladies really want. They gain a power in their formerly powerless environment. I'm grateful to Jay Baldwin for telling me of this book.

If a school or a community goes onto a token economy, they suddenly become much more of a single entity, more interrelated, and more distinct from the rest of the world. The closeness has little to do with space. One of the qualities of money is the way it spans distance and time.

Companies used to pay workers in tokens that were only good at the company store. The company profited twice. That system inside out might be a community co-op which sold at cost only to token holders, that is to sustainers of the community.

Reportedly, schools that have gone in for simulation games have had considerable success with economic games involving token money. They gradually expand from one class to incorporate the whole school and eventually the kids' homes.

I know of no examples of tokens being used for economic experimentation. But how quickly you could establish a sub-economy, directly related to the big economy, yet differently structured. It would be completely measurable, and therefore precisely adjustable. You could know exactly the relation of your mutant economic system to the normal, and gauge your wholeness and independence, or balance and success.

As for legality, the only regulations I've been able to find are: your tokens can't resemble US currency (that's counterfeit), and they can't have a dollar and cent value indicated on them. There may be other regulations.

One good source I know of for beautiful money is Remson Wood of Riderwood, Maryland. He makes diffraction grating disks with whatever imprint you want. Rainbow money, cheap.

Subway tokens. Subculture tokens.

—SB

A state mental hospital is a severe testing ground for any theory of human behavior. Almost every conceivable behavioral difficulty can be seen there, often in its most extreme form. Senile disorders, neurological disorders, adolescent problems, employment problems, sexual difficulties, addiction, alcoholism, general disculturation, intellectual retardation, and neuroticism converge and interact in one community. To gaze upon this multiplicity of disorders and problems is to be overwhelmed by a sense of hopelessness and helplessness. Any simple answer that one might consider for the problems of one patient seems irrelevant for other patients. Theories of human behavior which have been so relevant in treating neurotics, such as psychoanalysis and non-directive therapy, flounder when encountering the institutionalized psychotic. It seems that every type of explanation has already been proposed, applied, and found wanting in its general application, including psychotherapy, group dynamics, recreation therapy, vocational therapy, drug therapy, etc. One feels compelled to do something-anything—to assist this forsaken segment of humanity. One might feel that if only the individual could be made to *talk out* his problems, then some cure might be achieved. Yet, a large segment of the patients will not listen, much less respond, to any conversation. How can we achieve therapy by having the patient reach an insight into the meaning of his hallucination when there is not even sufficient motivation for him to listen to the therapist? How can a vocational therapist pry a patient loose from his psychosis by interesting him in learning a vocational skill when it is not even possible to interest the patient in eating to stay alive? Where does one begin in imparting a sense of personal identity and worth to a patient that has been incontinent for 10 years?

...Psychologists and psychiatrists alike have fled from this graveyard of psychological theories, leaving only a small but extremely dedicated group of psychologists and psychiatrists to deal with these problems. The ratio of patients to psychologists or psychiatrists in a mental hospital, where the need is greatest, is often in the order of 1000 to 1.

...The large mental hospital is a testing ground for psychological practices as well as theories. Any general procedure that is found to be effective with the great range of problems encountered in a mental hospital will probably find great applicability in many different disciplines concerned with human behavoir. A method of controlling the aggressive outburst of the destructive patient would seem to have great relevance for the control of criminal behavior outside the hospital. Similarly, a procedure that could motivate a vegetative psychotic who has been hospitalized for 20 years might be appropriate for motivating a high school dropout to return to his school. A procedure that motivated a withdrawn patient to seek out the company of other patients will probably have some relevance in building social habits in school children. A course of action which enabled a congenitally retarded child to function in some fashion should surely have some message for developing improved methods of teaching a normal child the multiplication table in a more efficient manner. From this point of view, the mental hospital provides a challenging opportunity to devise totally new psychological and educational procedures in spite of the adversities that such an environment seems to present...

•

The procedure for adjusting the earnings for each job was in terms of supply and demand. Those jobs for which many patients volunteered were assigned a smaller number of tokens. The jobs for which few patients volunteered were assigned a sufficiently large number of tokens to ensure the selection of the job by at least 2 patients. Periodic examination of the number of individuals who selected each job led to periodic revision of the number of tokens given for it. Other considerations such as the presumed difficulty or the duration of the job were not factors in assigning a given pay to a job. In fact, some jobs that were fairly demanding physically and that required about 3 hours through the day for completion, such as sweeping the floors, earned only about 5 tokens since many patients volunteered for those positions. A job that earned a large number of tokens but for which there were few patients who qualified for it was the job of tour guide. This job required only about 10 minutes for completion yet earned 10 tokens. The procedure minimized the dangers of personal idiosyncratic evalution of what a given job should pay. If a particular job involved certain features that were considered highly desirable for a given individual, the earnings for that job were arbitrarily adjusted upward in order to ensure exposure of the patient to that job.....

•

Prices for each of the reinforcers were based primarily on supply and demand. Some kinds of reinforcers were necessarily limited because of considerations of space. Not all patients could sleep in the same well furnished dormitory room. The opportunity to go by bus to a near-by town was necessarily limited by the size of the bus. Because of time limitations not all patients could speak to the ward psychologist or the social worker as frequently and as long as they might care to. In such cases, the cost was adjusted upward to the point where the number of patients selecting the reinforcer did not exceed the supply of the reinforcers. If the reinforcing items or activities were available in a greater quantity than was being utilizied by the patients, the cost of that item was revised downward. Periodic and regular review of the number of patients requesting each item was made in order to assure the full use of all available resources and reinforcers. Some reinforcing activities had no limitation of availability. For example, as many patients as wanted could go to the movies and dances, attend religious services go on walks, etc. Consequently, most of these items were given a cost of only one token to provide maximum opportunity for the patients to obtain these reinforcers. Sometimes therapeutic objectives dictated that a given individual should be exposed to a reinforcer that he could not afford. In such cases, the cost to that individual was reduced to an amount that was sufficient to motivate the individual to select that reinforcer. For example, at one time to encourage a mentally defective patient to have more interaction with the supervising ward psychologist, the usual cost of 20 tokens for an interview was reduced to one token.

•

...The primary function of the tokens was to bridge the delay between the response and the delivery of the reinforcement. The tokens also provided an objective record of reinforcement delivery and permitted an objective check by the supervising personnel on the appropriate occurrence of the conditioned reinforcement procedure. Also, the attendants did not have to be concerned about voice tone or facial expression as they would if they were delivering a social or a verbal type of reinforcement. From the patient's point of view, the token provided an unambiguous indication of approval independent of the attendant's particular mood or whim at the time of delivery. Further, the token procedure limited the need to discover what reinforced the patient when the response occurred. It was necessary only to deliver the tokens and allow the patient complete self-expression of her individual preferences at a later time when the token could be exchanged for a wide variety of different reinforcers. (Ferster, 1961). Most important, the objectivity of the procedure guaranteed that the patient would be reinforced even for minimally useful responses, thereby freeing the attendants and the staff from the need to define what was *normal* or worthy of being rewarded.
The effectiveness of the reinforcers program was not restricted by any identifiable trait or characteristic of the patients...

Token (A.S. *tacen*, a sign, symbol): (i) A token in numismatics is a piece of metal, in size, shape, and type resembling a coin, issued usually without government authority, and generally at a time when coin of the realm is in short supply; it is intended as a pledge to be redeemed either in goods to the value it represents or in corresponding coin of the realm. It is usually of lower intrinsic value than a coin. In the Middle Ages base-metal spurious coins were imported into England from the Continent (see *Spurious*) and the brass *jetons* or *Nuremburg Tokens* (q.v.) would serve as small local change in the neighborhood of a monastery. Owing to the growth of trade in the sixteenth century, considerable inconvenience was experienced in the lack of small change. To remedy this, traders themselves started to strike small token coins in base metal.

In the time of James I, the Government took things in hand, and issued *Harrington farthings*, as an official token coinage.

These, however, were extremely unpopular. They showed a handsome profit to the instigators and no small loss to those who had to use them. During the whole period of the Commonwealth no copper coins were issued, but an enormous number of private tokens were struck by municipalities, traders, tavern keepers, etc. It is estimated that over 20,000 different types were issued from 1648 to 1672. In Evelyn's *Diary* we read of the tokens issued by every tavern

"payable through the neighborhood, though seldom reaching farther than the next street or two."

Such common inscriptions on them as FOR Y^E BENEFIT OF Y^E POORE show that they were essentially a poor man's coin. They are usually circular, but square, heart-shaped, lozenge-shaped, and octagonal tokens are common. Penny tokens are known, but the usual values are halfpennies and (more frequently) farthings. They are usually dated, and give the name and town of the issuer. Often they bear the initials of the issuer and of his wife, sometimes joined by a "true-love" knot. In 1672 Charles II issued the first regal copper coins, and the making of private tokens was prohibited by proclamation, in August of that year.

(ii) *Eighteenth-century Tokens*. Between 1755 and 1769 no regal copper coins were struck. Halfpennies and farthings were struck 1770–75, but in no great quantity, and no more copper coins were struck until 1797. In 1787 local issues by private companies and corporations began with the Anglesey penny and halfpenny (q.v.). About the same period, John Wilkinson struck his well-known "Iron-Master" Tokens, bearing his portrait, and on the reverse, a steam forge.

Eighteenth-century tokens abound in mythical types (Bladud, Prince of Bath, Lady Godiva), historical (King Alfred, John o' Gaunt, Queen Elizabeth, Isaac Newton), contemporary notorieties (Nelson, Earl Howe, William Pitt), literary characters (Shakespeare, Dr. Johnson), politicians (Thomas Hardy, Horne Tooke).

On the social side we find bathing machines, mail coaches, and ships of all types depicted. Some tokens are in the nature of advertisements (Lackington the Bookseller and his "Temple of the Muses"), vendors of boots, gloves, umbrellas, fireplaces displaying their wares. Some are architectural in type (cathedrals, shire halls, guild halls, bridges, canals, town crosses, Newgate Jail). Many of these were evidently struck more as collectable curiosities and souvenirs rather than as currency. For this reason it is easy to find pieces in uncirculated condition. PRIVATE TOKENS were also struck in limited numbers by individuals as numismatic oddities, and for gifts to friends. The large issue of regal pennies and twopenny pieces in 1797 brought the series of eighteenth-century tokens to an end.

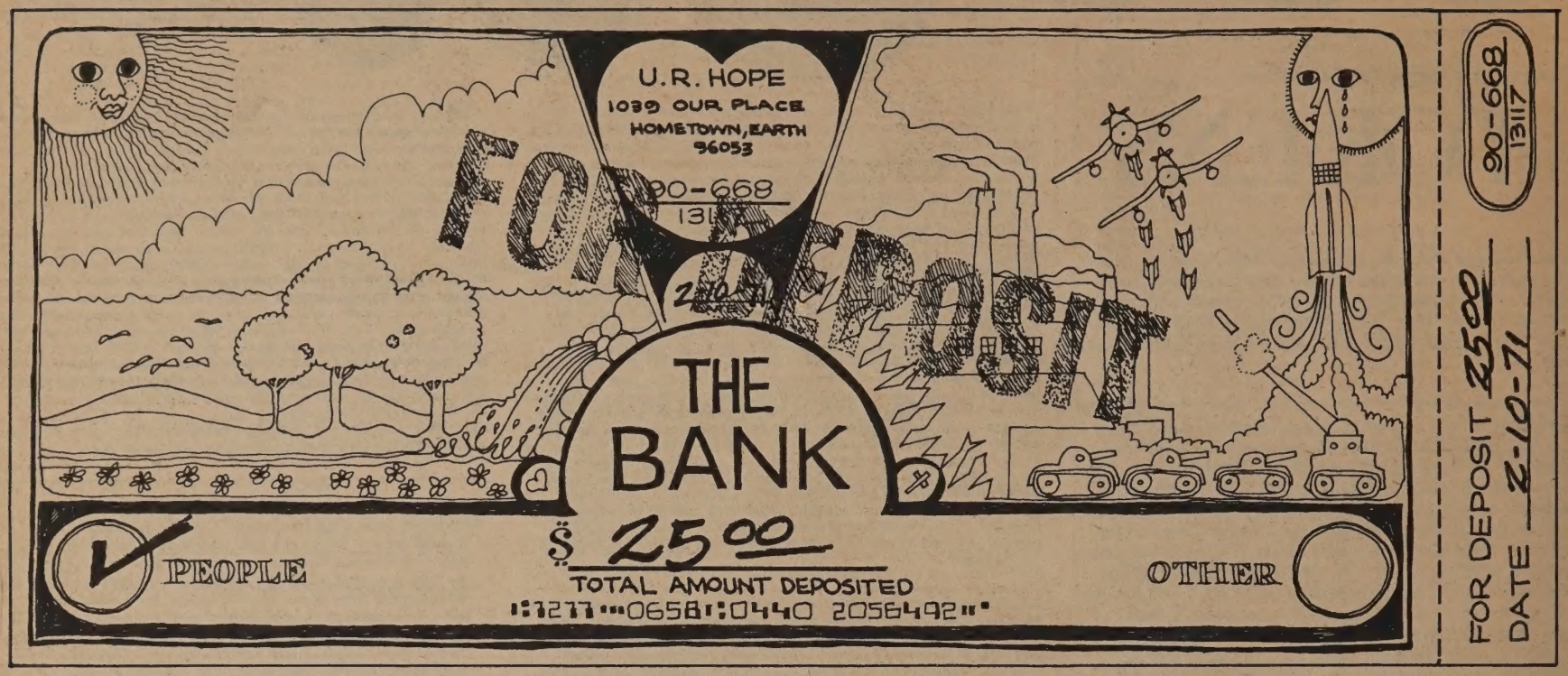
(iii) *Nineteenth-century Tokens*. As the Industrial Revolution swept over the country, so supplies of copper coins, needed to pay the thousands of workers entering the new factories, dwindled, and in 1811 a number of private firms began striking the larger penny tokens. Such tokens were declared to be illegal in 1817, though tokens of the Birmingham Workhouse and Sheffield Overseers of the Poor were allowed to circulate for some years after this date, owing to the great quantity which had passed into circulation. Silver tokens began to be issued as early as 1804, but most of these are dated 1811 and 1812. They are mostly sixpences and shillings, though pieces of higher value were sometimes issued. (See also *Bank of England Dollars; Dollars, Countermarked.*)

In the United States large quantities of privately issued tokens were struck during the economic distress of the 1830's (see *Hard Times Tokens*). Several decades later thousands of different kinds of tokens made their appearance during the Civil War because the official coinage was hoarded (see *Civil War Tokens*).

Private tokens were widely used in Canada even after the introduction of official coinage in the nineteenth century (see *Canadian Tokens*).

Coin Dictionary and Guide
C.C. Chamberlain and Fred Reinfeld
1960; Sterling, NY

Bankness, and Bigness, and War, and A SOLUTION



Our studio in San Francisco is located about a half block from *the project*. A series of concrete buildings, the *project* was an attempt on the part of the government some years back to provide living quarters for welfare recipients. Welfare being what it is, most of the people in *the project* have found it impossible to make a place for themselves out of this pile of concrete so spend a great deal of time out on the street. There are many children and young people around *the project* and most of their time is spent inventing and trying out methods for getting *a piece of the action.*

One morning I walked out of the studio to find stuffed under the door a folded note. The message, which was neatly penciled across the face of some play money, said GIVE US SOME MONEY TO! And it was signed by Nina, Carol and Marina, ages 6, 7, and almost 7 respectively. Over in one corner in red was a mailing address. Now having been on the receiving end of many inventive schemes it seemed to me that this was by far the most direct, honest, no-game approach for getting *a piece of the action* that I had seen.

I probably would not have given this event the attention I did if it were not for the fact that my friends and I had just spent the better part of that same morning trying to invent some schemes for getting *a piece of the action* ourselves. And I suppose because of our schooling none of us had been able to come up with such an inventive solution. But now having been given the ultimate scheme by these 3 brilliant strategists we began to move towards its implementation. After a brief discussion we quickly arrived at the basic question, "Who knows someone with money?" and after some moments of silence someone suggested the Bank of America.

Right on, we all thought, yet we all knew that THE BANK did not have a history of giving money away. For several times in our past struggles to survive we had gone to THE BANK to request the loan of some money and we were refused due to lack of an item they called "collateral". We also had been talking to the folks next door who had just attempted to get a loan to start a little business and were also refused because THE BANK was not about to assist in the establishment of a pipe and roach clip shop.

Anyway, all this led to a rather interesting discussion of THE BANK and produced some thoughts about money and people's access to it. Here is, in part, how it came down.

First thoughts---the TAX people and the IRS frown on folks keeping their money in the mattress and make it pretty tough on you if at any given time you don't have a record of where your money came from, is, or went. So most of us find the Bank deposit/ withdrawal system a fairly inexpensive method for keeping these money "records" in order. This method seems to satisfy the Bank because they can use your money while you are not, and you are satisfied that these "records" are being kept so that you can so what you are up to without being in the shadow of the MAN.

Second thought---there is however one aspect of this method which escapes our consideration and this is it. That when I put in my $25.00 savings and you put in your $25.00 savings and 10,000 other people put in theirs the Bank ends up sitting on a lot of bread. Now as long as we don't all draw it out at the same time (which would be interesting to try some time) this money is there for the Bank to lend. And lending money is how the Bank makes its money. The Bank takes our collective monies and lends it back to us or others, for a price, which they call "interest". But the obvious trouble here is that the Bank then can determine the price for this money and who gets it. By controlling the doors of access to money the Bank can and does directly influence the manner and direction that energies can flow. This fact is one of the strong arguments for why we must develop an energy economy. The "you fix my teeth and I'll make your shoes" economy gets the energy in the needed places.

Third thought---the Bank being directed by those whose ego games are to make lots of money, they naturally tend to lend our money to those who can pay the highest price for it. This "sell" formula is self-escalating and soon the only people who can afford to pay the price are those who have a big thing going. And somehow or other most of the big things we know about seem to get bigger and sooner or later they end up creeping onto your front lawn. For example, there are "War Projects" and "Secret Projects" which will pay as high as 18% interest for access to money. These "projects" become high priority items to the banker because of the profits which can be realized from them. And for many of us to protest these same "projects" on the streets and yet be indirectly funding them seems to be another one of the system's very sick jokes... on us.

The basic problem of having no opportunity to control the use of our money while it is in the Bank, and with no apparently acceptable alternative for the IRS, has provoked us to advance the following thought.

At its most simple level it seems to us that the Bank could devise a bookkeeping method which would allow depositors a way to register how they would like to see their money used by the Bank. There could be for example on each deposit slip a box which if checked directed the deposited amount into a "People's Project" bag. No check in the box indicates that the depositor leaves the use of his money up to the Bank's discretion. Upon request the Bank would be obligated to submit a statement as to the amount of funds deposited and available in the People's bag. Periodically they would publish a list of those loans made so that each could be checked out. The People's bag would also carry its own price or interest rate. This could in some measure reflect the money market but depositors would know that this is a minimum profit bag, and that the funds are to assist others rather than an investment for you. This method could be broken down even finer. Possibly on a regional level, where issues and concerns of a given area could be registered. If monies were needed to establish child-care centers or mom-and-pop stores because that is what the community seemed to need then funds could be made available. Granted that you may have to get on a waiting list but sooner or later you would at least have a chance.

Anyway, the extentions of this notion seem unlimited and we would like to get some feedback from someone with Banking know-how about the possibilities or impossibilities of this notion. If not this scheme then present one of your own but what we need is something which more closely resembles a People's Bank. Something which makes it a little more possible for folks to have access to money.

the transformer
84 Vandewater St.
San Francisco, Ca. 94133

Write Checks on Your Savings Account; Earn Interest on Your Checking Account.

United Security Accounts® are a combination of savings and checking accounts. Interest-bearing savings (4½%) serve as collateral for 15 to 45-day free check loans, with the obvious advantage that money spent is effectively earning interest. The accounts offer unlimited free checking with no minimum balance (a $100 deposit is required to open an account but need not be maintained); in return, you have to watch out for a few tricky features. When the free loan period is up, a loan starts costing you 9%, retroactive to the writing of the check, and savings are *not* automatically withdrawn to cover it. You can withdraw savings and apply the money to the loan yourself, though you may lose several month's interest if you do; but the accounts are most satisfactory if you deposit enough each month to cover the previous month's checks. A deposit intended to cover a check-loan must reach the bank after the check has cleared; otherwise it goes to the savings account and the loan will remain outstanding.

The checks come with an identification card and look quite distinctive. Probably as a result, they are almost as easy to cash as local checks.

The bank says the accounts are released in blocks and are not always available. I don't know how much trouble they may be to get (I had no wait at all). Don't send a deposit, just a letter of inquiry, to

Citizens Bank and Trust Company
Chicago 48, Illinois

Duane Small
Louisville, Ky.

Far as I can see, you've covered *Everything* but this:
This check is written on a checking account which provided free printed checks, free postage for deposits, free, comlpete monthly statements that anyone can understand and...get this...*Maximum Savings Account Interest* on my MAXIMUM account balance. All this plus Federal Deposit Insurance.
My account has been with them for years, and I won't tell you how much interest they've paid me for my *Checking Account* money! Top that!

George D. James Jr.
Unadilla, N.Y.

People's Capitalism Has A Newsletter

We carried Kelso's Two Factor Theory *("How to Turn 80 Million Workers into Capitalists on Borrowed Money") in the Spring* CATALOG *with a review by Richard Raymond, which suggested that Kelso address himself to a younger and readier audience. The review was widely quoted in other publications, including one in England.*

Kelso's scene is gathering some Movement qualities, including now a

Newsletter of the Institute for the Study of Economic Systems
2027 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Membership $10/year
Student membership $6/year

Below is an article from Vol.1, No.1, October 1970

TRIBUNES ON THE MARCH

Tribunes are mobilizing to the defense of the people in the Nation's capital!
A group of Kelsonians here calling themselves the "Ninety-five Percenters" has begun an ambitious social action program designed to achieve the goals of Universal Capitalism as outlined in The Capitalist Manifesto *by Kelso and Adler. Rejecting all forms of concentrated ownership–whether in the form of class capitalism, mixed capitalism, or state capitalism—as the inevitable result of defective economic systems, the Ninety-five Percenters will appeal to the capital-less masses, and to potential allies among the five percent who enjoy exclusive access to capital ownership today.*
Starting from a nucleus of a Washington Area Free University class, this "new movement" has organized into bands of three people called "Tribunes". With "Economic Power to the People" as its rallying call, the group will take steps to contruct history's first democratic economic foundation for a free industrial society. It will strive to connect corporate economic power directly to every person in society through new ownership shares and by updating and revitalizing the institution of private property, an institution that has eroded and become misunderstood and abused as access to capital ownership was denied to the vast majority of people.
The groups chose the name "Tribunes" for its original meaning, "defenders of the people". Through bold yet constructive challenges on many fronts, they will expose the failures of the Nation's decision-makers to achieve economic justice. The Tribunes will promote the three Kelsonian principles of economic justice:
1. Everyone should have equal opportunity to participate in production through both labor and ownership of capital. (The input or "participation" principle.)
2. Everyone is entitled to the rewards of his production. (The "private property" principle of distribution.)
3. No one should produce radically more than he can consume, if this would deny others the right to participate in production. (The anti-monopoly or "limitation" principle.)
Each of the three members of a Tribune assumes the personal responsibility for forming another Tribune, to which he is an observer for communications purposes. As their numbers increase throughout the United States, the Tribunes will be organized along regional lines to conform with the Federal Reserve and Congressional districts. Each Tribune in the network willl develop its own action and educational programs, guided by the spirit of the First Amendment and based on non-violence.
Separate and distinct from the Institute for the Study of Economic Systems, the Tribunes are political and social-action oriented. Their aim is to develop the political base for spreading the philosophy and programs of Universal Capitalism.
The Tribunes will bring together the expertise of individuals from varied professions and fields of interest. Regular meetings will effect a continuing exchange of information and ideas and result in practical planning for effective activism.
For information about forming your own Tribune, write to:

Rev. William Gardiner
All Souls' Church
16th and Harvard Streets, NW
Washington, DC 20009

'Land Belongs to All Men Equally.'

Hi Gang.
I would like to suggest an item for your final catalog. The Henry George School of Social Science, 50 East 69th St., NY, NY. 10021, is offering free courses in the economic philosophy of Henry George. The student needs to buy his own textbooks for the courses, but hardback copies of *Progress and Poverty* and *Social Problems* (both by H. George) are available from the school for $2.00 each.
I had never heard of Henry George before I took the Fundamental Economics course from the school, but I must say that only two books have meant as much to me as *Progress and Poverty*. (In case anybody cares, the other two books are the *Bible* and *Walden*.) Anybody who is interested in alternatives to our present economic mess ought to really dig it...what George had to say...and not merely dig it, but apply it.
His basic premise is that land belongs to all men equally, and that those who wish to have land must pay the community for the privilege of using it. This kind of tax would be in proportion to the actual value of the property involved, and therefore the people of the community would benefit from rising real estate prices. Speculation in land would lose its attraction, and stability in prices ought to result from the "single tax".
In case one might think that books on economics are dry and dull, let me say that Henry George is a beautiful stylist of the English language. To have both style and substance is a rare gift, getting rarer all the time. I would heartily encourage anyone with a brain to read his books.
The course in Fundamental Economics is based on the textbooks I mentioned. The student gets a sheet with questions on the reading material and spaces to fill in answers. It's not speculative as courses go, but I've found it helpful in nailing down the basic ideas in each chapter. Anyway, what do you want fer nuthin'?

Ruth A. Kenney
Glendale, California

Ant Farm

More Money, Honey

Gary Filler
Chattanooga Coin
910 Market Street
Chattanooga Tenn. 37401

is so far the cheapest interest on silver coins bought on loans (you pay the difference between face value and market value of the silver on dimes and quarters) at 7%.
To reiterate. Silver, for lots of reasons, is becoming dearer and dearer. In the event of atomic catastrophy or a quite probable economic debacle in the USA, genuine silver dimes and quarters will spend at silver value when paper or cupronickel coins will not get you anything but laughs.
A bag of silver buried on the old homestead is the nicest security blanket.
Mildly speculative investments in silver coins is about a 85% winner, in fact, my own personal attitude—measured by what our commune does with its surplus and where we have our employees retirement banked—is that its closer to a 99% winner.
In short, silver can be stole, but it can't be changed to clay by politicians promises.

George von Hilsheimer, himself
Orange City, Florida

The Mao Ethic and Environmental Quality

Maoism is an ethic of progress, but of progress that relies more on the transformation of the Chinese masses than on the directions and recommendations of a scientific and technological elite. Hence, progress and the resulting changes in the means of production—the development of new technologies—are to remain under human control. It is therefore an ethic that appears to make technological development dependent on social development, instead of letting social development slip completely out of phase with technological progress. As an environmental ethic, then, Maoism may seem very attractive indeed to many of the citizens of the complex industrial societies of the West, who are increasingly disturbed about the secondary and tertiary ecological effects of their technologies. . . .

A feat that has received much publicity in the West has been the elimination of flies and mosquitoes through the mobilization of virtually every man, woman, and child in the country. It seems quite possible that the Chinese may have gone a long way toward accomplishing another feat of almost equal proportions—that of cleaning up many of the polluted streams, small rivers, and lakes which for centuries have been receiving much of the human and animal waste that was not used for fertilizing fields. Careful management of water and manure in the rural areas is one of the most important functions of medical and sanitation personnel, while medical and public health journals publish many articles on the subject and print detailed instructions on how to build and protect wells, how to manage manure, where to place latrines, and what personal hygienic measures one should take after working with manure.

Other pollution problems in the cities were handled through extensive clean-up campaigns—not unlike recent community efforts in some of the cities of the United States, but on a vastly larger scale. Masses of people were mobilized in China's cities to remove refuse that had accumulated in residential districts. To keep the streets and alleys of residential areas clean, regulations that such areas must be swept were enforced, and residents were organized to transport refuse. In this process great care is taken to salvage anything that may have some residual value. For example, pieces of metal are always collected; furnace cinders are gathered, to be used in construction materials or as fill for swampy areas; and so forth. A side effect of the "keep your city clean" campaigns, Chinese style, is one that foreigners who had been in China prior to 1950 would find almost unbelievable: apparently the people no longer expectorate or blow their noses on the street. . . .

Throughout the period of the Peking regime, industrial pollution has been fought primarily under various slogans relating to frugality; workers have been told that, if they will properly implement Mao's thoughts, "wastes" will indeed be transformed into "treasures." Of particular importance during the last few years has been the concept of "comprehensive use," introduced as a Maoist injunction to workers and peasants to recover and reuse (recycle) industrial and agricultural wastes. Although the comprehensive-use concept had its foundations in perceived conditions of scarcity and in Maoist frugality as a response to those conditions, it has nevertheless been explicitly linked to environmental quality. During the first 4 months of 1970 the tempo of the comprehensive-use campaign increased. The campaign became a "vigorous mass movement" aimed at full utilization of the "four wastes"—waste materials, waste water, waste gas, and waste heat. There are indications that Chinese science and technology is being asked to focus more of its attention on comprehensive utilization (7). This presumably will lead to research by trained scientists and engineers on the recycling of resources, to supplement the innovations of peasants and workers. . . .

Leo A. Orleans and Richard P. Suttmeier
in *Science*, 11 Dec 1970
$12/year (weekly) from:
American Association for the Advancement of Science
1515 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Nan Huai-ching, a master of the traditional Chinese calisthenic dance form, T'ai chi ch'uan, performs in a film made by Thomas Davenport filmed in Taiwan.

(8 mins, b/w, $10 rent, $80 buy; from
Tom Davenport Films. 235 2nd Ave. New York 10003)

INFLATION AND THE RETURN OF THE CRAFTSMAN

Prophets are seldom popular men, even when they predict correctly. In the area of economic forecasting good men are often frighteningly wrong. Thus, the man who claims to know the future is taking a considerable risk; if he is wrong, he will look like a fool; if he is right, everyone will hate him (at least if he has predicted hard times). Nevertheless, every man has to be a bit of a prophet if he is to survive. There is no way of escaping personal responsibility; men must plan, at least to some extent, for their economic futures. If that future brings what I am fully convinced it must bring, a lot of white collar professionals are going to be disappointed, and a lot of hobbyists are going to reap very substantial economic rewards.

if the government should face an either/or situation of inflation or depression, it will choose inflation every time.

America's greatest economic bugaboo is depression. The memory of the 1930's has left an indelible scar on the American mind. It would probably be politically safe to say that no political party, especially the party incumbant in the White Housewill be willing to risk a depression; the results at the polls would be too devastating. In short, if the government should face an either/or situation of inflation or depression, it will choose inflation every time. There is evidence-I believe overwhelming evidence--that indicates that this is precisely the dilemma we face today.

During the final months of President Johnson's administration, the Federal Reserve System (our nation's central bank) stopped the increase of new money coming into the economy. President Nixon continued to support the Fed's decision for the first year in office. The results were (or should have been) predictable: increased unemployment, a disastrous fall in the stock market, falling industrial profits, and decreased tax revenues. Ironically, the end of monetary inflation did not bring an end to price inflation; people apparently could not bring themselves to believe that "tight money"--high rates of interest-and zero monetary inflation would persist. They did not believe that President Nixon would pursue indefinitely a policy of balanced budgets, reduced government expenditures, and higher taxes (which is the way you stop prices from rising). So labor and business kept passing on higher and higher prices to the consumer; and the man out of work, the marginal business, and the self-employed laborer found the economic squeeze disastrous.

It would not be surprising to see the incoming President of 1973 forced to begin the imposition of price controls sometime during his administration. The Congress has already granted this power to President Nixon, in spite of his protests.

Since last spring, the Federal Reserve System has reversed itself. New money is now being injected into the economy. The federal government's deficit (the difference between income and expenditures) is climbing again, and this means the central bank now buys government bonds with newly created credit-money---monetary inflation. Given the psychology of of Americans in 1970, this will mean price inflation. A "reinflation" of the economy is beginning. What can we reasonably expect? The cost of living index will climb in the 1970's as never before in peacetime America. Price inflation is the symptom of a previous monetary inflation, and we should expect to see prices rise at an increasingly frantic clip. When this happens, there is always great public pressure put on the government to impose price and wage controls. People do not understand that rising prices are a symptom of a deeper cause, namely, the increase of the money supply (fostered primarily , though not exclusively, by federal deficits). They call for a suppression of the outward symptoms. It would not be surprising to see the incoming President in 1973 forced to begin the imposition of price controls sometime during his administration. The Congress has already granted this power to President Nixon, in spite of his protests. Power once granted is generally used sooner or later.

Many readers will remember the effect of price controls during World War II. There were shortages everywhere, and all of these shortages were not the exclusive responsiblity of the war effort. Anyone who has lived in a foreign nation during a period of price controls knows what can happen, even in peacetime. Anyone trying to rent a decent apartment on Manhattan Island today knows the effect of rent controls: heavy demand and no supply. Lots of money, but very few desirable goods. Since it is more difficult to make a profit in controlled industry, labor, capital, and raw materials tend to go into the uncontrolled industries where greater profits are likely. So the market for industrial goods begins to dry up. You cannot buy a home appliance easily, and new automobiles get scarce, and electrical goods disappear. And the available goods get shoddier as manufacturers are forced to cut costs to make ends meet. We are already seeing this to some extent, as inflation takes its toll; with price controls, these effects on workmanship are amplified.

If I am correct in my analysis of inflation and in my prediction that more inflation is likely, then the reader should begin to see what is coming. The man who plans carefully at this stage stands to survive the price-wage squeeze, the shortages, and the defective workmanship that are on their way. The hobbyist has one item that will rise in value, will be marketable, and will be in heavy demand: specialized knowledge. In some cases that knowledge will be so valuable that a hobby may become a new occupation for those men who take advantage of new conditions. For white collar workers, or those associated with heavy industries that will be hit hard by the economic controls, their skills in the home shop may be more profitable than their skills in the factory or office.

Why should this be the case? Because the official lines of supply will be increasingly empty of the desired goods and services. The black market---an inevitable effect of price controls---will begin to absorb the goods most heavily in demand. It always has in the past; there is little reason to expect anything different for the future. Those with power or prestige or other goods to trade will absorb the supplies, leaving the rest of the population to stand in long lines in front of half-empty stores. The difference between the demand (at the official, legal prices) and supply is where the hobbyist enters his glory. One thing which we can expect to see is that new household electrical appliances and similar manufactured goods will become more difficult to obtain. Governments always place price and wage controls over those industries that are large enough and "vital" enough to be worth the effort to control. All industries are not equally subject to controls. Controls are put on such things as mining, steel manufacture, metals of all sorts, electronics, and automobiles. (About the only industry generally left free in the past has been farming: it is a highly competitive market and constitutes a major voting bloc.) Local businesses involved in retailing any of these products are faced with a man-made crisis: shortages of goods and rising wage demands by employees. Capital flows out of these areas of the economy and into the so-called "luxury" trades: antiques, art collecting, coins, stamps, rare books, rare wines and liquors. All of these industries have experienced rapid price increases since 1965, the year inflation began to be felt by the general public. When price controls appear, their expansion will be that much greater, as more and more people pour a depreciating currency into goods that are not under the price controls.

When price controls are in effect, a startling effect is produced: the price differential between new and old goods begins to narrow.

If manufactured goods, especially home appliances, get scarce, then the home repair expert experiences a bonanza. People have to make-do with the old washing machine or refrigerator. The day that price controls are declared, the intelligent buyer will go down and buy every $25-$50 used refrigerator he can store. He will buy old broken motors from junk stores. The junk store man, if he is smart, will try to increase his supplies, holding inventories for as long as possible, waiting for the economic boom. It will not be long in coming. When price controls are in effect, a startling effect is produced: the price differential between new and old goods begins to narrow. In some cases the differential may even shift in favor of the used goods: the used good is not under price controls, while the new good is. People can bid up prices of used goods in a way that they cannot with the new goods. They can buy what they want if they are willing to pay---but only in the used goods market. If price controls were imposed in 1957 by 1980 a man might be able to triple his original investment. He could do far better if he were a repairman who had bought junk discards to begin with. That is a good return on one's money; the stock market will never match it, for controls invariably spell the death of blue chip capital stocks; it is these industries that are placed under the controls first. Controls, by definition, are intended to reduce profits.

The demand for repairs will skyrocket, but the larger unions---plumbing, plastering, carpentry---are likely to be placed under wage controls. Being more visible, and being organized into a guild, these fields will be more easily controlled by government boards of officials. The result will be a fantastic increase in labor's black market, or as it will be called (as is called today), "moonlighting." A professional will spend as little time as possible on his official job, saving his skills and energy for his "underground" occupation. Even if the unions escape controls, the market for the amateur repairman will expand as people refuse to pay the going unionized wages. We have seen this take place already.

An earned dollar is subject to taxation: a saved dollar is not. As people begin to understand this basic economic fact, they will make use of their own skill, or their neighbor's skills, to get repairs done cheaply.

There is another factor to consider. A dollar saved is a lot more than a dollar earned. An earned dollar is subject to taxation; a saved dollar is not. As people begin to understand this basic economic fact, they will make use of their own skills, or their neighbor's skills, to get repairs done cheaply. We can expect to see neighborhood service exchanges set up, and woe unto the man who does not have a skill to exchange.

The demand for repair manuals and how-to-do-it books will increase, and so will the prices for such publications. The smart individual will buy his 10-year subscription to a home repair magazine the day following the announcement of price controls. Editors of many popular magazines will begin to face basic changes in their economic parameters. Paper costs will either soar or else paper will become very scarce (due to controls); advertisers will not be willing to pay high prices for advertising, since all the goods they have to sell will be bought anyway. Men will advertise in order to obtain supplies; thus, the money will be made in classified advertising. The repair journals and the collectors' journals will reap the harvest of these subscriptions, for it will be through information in these hobby publications that men will find answers to critical problems. The man with specialized knowledge of these markets and these skills will be in the driver's seat.

Hobbyists will notice another phenomenon. There will be a vast new audience for the hobby industries. Being essentially "luxuries", they will be the industries free from controls. (The controls are at first reserved for "vital" industries.) With money to spend and few products to buy, people will begin to increase their expenditures on luxuries: travel, camping, entertainment, and all forms of do-it-yourself tools and materials. The amateur hobbyist who has amassed considerable knowledge over the last few years may find himself a professional, for knowledge is not a free economic good. It takes time, discipline, and usually money to obtain it. I would therefore expect to see amateur hobbyists establishing local informal schools (or perhaps even franchised schools) that would impart skilled knowledge at a price. Neighborhood evening school will become common. Some men may have specialized libraries that can be made into reference libraries at a profit. Where there is heavy demand, some men will find a means of converting such demand into personal benefit. Knowledge does not come easily; it will not be sold cheaply.

This has led me to an odd conclusion (for a college instructor). The young man who has skills mechanically would be wise to stay out of college. He would be far wiser to get into a trade school, especially if he should have a skill that would not require highly specialized machinery. With some 750,000 young men and women on the college campuses today, there will be a glut of people holding college degrees. In fact, the glut is already quite visible. The automatic job for the man with the bachelor's degree is not automatic any longer, at least not at the older higher wage. The skilled craftsman is about to have his day. The man who can produce a thing of beauty or of use through his own genius, with simple tools and common materials, should find the coming decade exceptionally profitable. If he must sacrifice teh false prestige of a college diploma in order to get such skills, the sacrifice ought to pay off in the future--perhaps the very near future.

The 1970's and the 1980's may well destroy the whole economic structure that is based on the "organization man"---the drone who substitutes activity for production, a glib tongue for knowledge. The days of the instant success through college are numbered; there are simply too many people in college for any monopolistic reward to be maintained by holders of the college degree. Men with skills and knowledge will continue to be paid well, but the skills and knowledge required for economic survival may not be those imparted by formal college instruction. And the riot conditions are not helping the situation, either. Prestige will come once more to the man who can build with his own hands, the creative person, the man who possesses operational knowledge of how simple things work. For that kind of man, the bonanza is about to begin.

Gary North
History Dept.
University of California
Riverside, California

Anyone familiar with Chinese or Japanese art has undoubtedly at some time seen pictures of Han-shan, "The Master of Cold Mountain", and his friend Shih-te, "The Foundling"—two grotesque little men guffawing in the wilderness.

I used to be fairly poor, as poor goes;
Today I hit the bottom of poverty and cold.
Nothing I do seems to come out right;
Wherever I go I get pushed around.
I walk the muddy road and my footsteps falter;
I sit with the other villagers and my stomach aches with hunger.
Since I lost the brindle cat,
The rats come right up and peer into the pot.

Cold Mountain
100 Poems by the T'ang Poet Han-shan
Translated by Burton Watson
1962, 70; 118 pp.

$2.25

from:
Columbia University Press
440 W. 110th St.
New York, NY 10025

How To Become a Non-Profit Tax-Exempt Corporation, and Why, and Why Not

It's not as hard as you think.

A lot of people come to Portola looking for shelter here for their educational or other do-good project. Mostly we advise them to start their own scene.

We asked the Law Commune in Palo Alto to write up the basic information, which follows.

SOME PRELIMINARY QUESTONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS*

What is a nonprofit corporation?

A corporation is a separate legal entity which the law allows to be created for the purpose of doing business. In the eyes of the law, a corporation is a separate "person" who has its own debts, owns its property, and pays its own taxes, and who, unless dissolved by its owners, lives forever. Nonprofit means that none of the owners, or "members" receive any financial gain or profit from the work being carried on by the corporation. This does not mean that officers and employees of the corporation do not receive salaries, it means that a nonprofit corporation does not have "investors" who in the case of a regular corporation would buy stocks or bonds in the corporation and receive a dividend or some other financial return on their investment. Instead of selling stock to stockholders, who are the "owners" of a regular corporation, a nonprofit corporation sells or gives "memberships" to members. These members do not receive dividends but they do perform the acts of ownership normally carried out by the stockholders, such as electing the board of directors. The Board of Directors have the duty of watching over the business of the corporation, making the major decisions, and of hiring the officers of the corporation such as the president, general manager, and executive secretary who carry out the day-to-day business of the corporation.

What are the advantages of forming a nonprofit corporation?

The advantages of operating through a corporate structure are all based on the concept of the corporation's being a separate person. As a separate person the corporation remains no matter what individuals come and go. Most important, the corporation's liabilities are separate from those of its owners or employees. Thus the corporation's debts cannot be collected from any of the individuals connected with the corporation, unless a creditor can persuade a court that somebody set up the corporation for the sole purpose of dodging personal debts. If the corporation goes broke nobody can get at the personal possessions or money of the corporation's members. If an employee of the corporation causes serious damage in a traffic accident, the corporation will have to pay damages, but none of the other employees and none of the owners will have to pay the damages, even if the corporation itself is unable to pay.

The advantages of making the corporation nonprofit has to do with tax status. As a separate person, a regular corporation must pay its own taxes on its income, but if a nonprofit corporation qualifies under Federal standards, it does not pay income taxes. Thus if a labor union or an educational magazine, both of which are nonprofit corporations, have more money coming in than is going out, neither will have to pay the usual corporate income tax. Again, this corporate income shouldn't be confused with the salaries of individual employees which are still subject to personal income tax. Another tax advantage is that individuals who donate money to certain nonprofit corporations can receive personal tax deductions for their donations.

Another advantage of a corporation is that its very existence lends stability and respectability to your enterprise, especially in the eyes of people like bankers and local storekeepers who hand out things in credit.

What are the disadvantages of having a nonprofit corporation?

You will have the initial expense of forming the corporation. Although there are manuals available most groups will have to hire a lawyer to do the legal work and he/she will charge a minimum of several hundred dollars unless you can persuade him/her to do the incorporation as a public service (not likely). As a corporation you will have to keep careful financial records and file detailed tax returns concerning the corporation's finances. Incorporation means that you must in some way show proof of observance of specific regulations and formalities, for example, regular meetings of a board of directors; it also means someone will be watching to see that you do things like make payroll deductions, pay unemployment insurance taxes, etc.

There are other less tangible drawbacks. Persons working for the corporation will have to act with a high degree of care, since their actions can put the assets of the whole corporation at stake, for example in the traffic situation described above. Incorporation means your enterprise will have a higher degree of visibility both with the community and the government. The existence of a corporation may increase the likelihood of its being sued. For this reason, most labor unions are not incorporated. Certain people such as internal revenue agents and the state attorney general will have the right to be snooping into your affairs, if they think you are violating the purposes stated in your Articles of Incorporation or to check out any information in your tax returns.

What exactly is involved in formation of the nonprofit corporation?

As was already stated, you will almost always have to hire a lawyer to do the formation, but you should have a clear understanding of what he/she is up to. First you will have to select a name for your corporation and register it with the state---in California, specifically the office of the secretary of state. You will have to choose three or more people to act as "Incorporators". Their duties are to sign the articles of incorporation, and act as the board of directors at the first meeting of the board of directors. They may then resign and elect a new set of directors who will act as the board from then on, or they may themselves continue to act as directors. It should be noted by any potential directors, that they are required to exercise reasonable care in running the corporation and if they fail they may be held legally responsible for mismanagement.

You will also draw up Articles of Incorporation. The law requires that these articles contain the name of the corporation, the names of the incorporators, and the county where the principle place of business is to be located. Most important these articles must state the specific primary use or purposes for which the corporation was formed. These purposes must be carefully chosen since they are the most important consideration in determining whether the corporation will be granted nonprofit status for Federal tax purposes. Some time during this period, a set of by-laws will have to be drafted. The by-laws set out the rules for governing the corporation, for example, how are the directors to be elected, how are the meetings of the board called, when are meetings of the members to be called, what is the price of membership, what classes of membership are there to be, etc. In a small corporation, such questions are mostly formalities and standard forms can be used. The Articles of Incorporation should be done first since the corporation's life begins when the Articles are filed with the appropriate state agency. Sometime during this period also, you will want to apply to the Internal Revenue Service and to the appropriate state agency for a determination that the corporation will be exempt from taxes. On the average, if there are no complicated tax problems, these procedures will take about (ask Charlie).

"If there are no complicated tax problems, the attorney should complete incorporation procedures within a month. A ruling from the IRS should take about three weeks more, once incorporation is completed. The most important factor in determining the length of time everything will take is how quickly your attorney works."

This answer, and subsequent answers do not apply to charitable organizations such as the March of Dimes, whose regulation is both different and a great deal more detailed. Also, California considers co-operatives to be a special type of nonprofit corporation, and has special rules concerning their formation. Unlike other corporations, the state does not give the parties freedom to choose their own Articles and by-laws, instead it specifies such things as what type of officers there will be and how they are elected. However, a co-operative is also allowed to distribute some types of dividends to its members. There is another special incorporating procedure which allows the head of a religious organization to act himself in a corporate capacity. It is called a "corporation sale".

Once the corporation has been formed, you will not have to file any continuing types of reports other than tax returns. The only exception is if it becomes necessary to amend the Articles of Incorporation, which shouldn't happen unless the corporation goes through some type of major changes in its purpose for existence.

Could you explain more about the tax angles?

As was mentioned before, the Internal Revenue Service will tell you before you begin operating as a corporation whether you qualify for the various tax exemptions available to nonprofit corporations. This saves you the trouble of going through the whole procedure of formation, if you aren't going to get tax advantages.

Federal exemptions for nonprofit coporations are set up in specific categories. The most advantageous category is for "religious", "charitable", and "educational" organizations. Not only is the income of corporations within this category tax exempt, but unlike all the other categories, persons making donations to these corporations may receive tax deductions on their personal income tax. However, corporations in this category have a very important limitation on their activities; they may not participate in any political campaign, lobby for specific legislation, or otherwise engage in active political activity. This is the reason that the IRS has taken away the Sierra Club's tax exemption.

All the other categories allow the tax exemption for the corporation's income but do not allow donors to deduct their contributions. These categories include organizations dedicated to "social welfare" business leagues, social clubs, labor and agricultural organizations, credit unions, and farmers cooperatives. Exemptions from state income taxes usually are modeled on the federal laws. For most of these categories, any "unrelated business" carried on by the corporation as a subsidiary to its main purposes, for example a college bookstore, is subject to tax on its income. (Whole Earth pays taxes on its store and mail-order operation.)

In California, a few types of nonprofit corporations are also exempt from property taxes, these are, religious, hospital, charitable, scientific, and some types of higher education institutions. For all of these tax exemptions, the corporation will be required to file detailed informational tax returns showing that the corporation is not violating its exemption. Of course, if the IRS or state agency feel that the corporation has violated its exemption, it will investigate further and if not satisfied will remove the exemption for a period of time until the violation has ended.

How much of a problem is it to dissolve the corporation?

A corporation remains legally alive unless the formal procedures of dissolution are carried out. Thus if you form a corporation and later it ceases to do any business or carry out any activity, that in itself will not dissolve it. Since the members are considered the owners of the corporation voluntary dissolution can only occur when 50% of the members vote to dissolve. A formal certificate must be filed with the appropriate state agency showing that such a vote has occurred. The Board of directors must then follow a set of procedures spelled out in the laws. This process is called "winding up" and includes terminating business relationships, paying all bills, and dividing up whatever is left over among the members. The corporation then ceases to exist once a certificate of winding up and dissolution has been filed with the appropriate state and county agencies. Like formation, you will probably have to hire a lawyer to do your dissoolution.

There are also several types of procedures for getting a court to order dissolution. These are generally termed involuntary dissolution, and are of course expensive since they go through a court. The directors of 1/3 of the members may ask the court to dissolve if the corporation has not done any business for a year, if there has been serious mismanagement, or if there is a serious deadlock among the directors.

What alternatives to formation of a nonprofit corporation are there?

The most important alternative form of enterprise is a nonprofit unincorporated association. The main difference is that the association has no separate legal existence. Thus any debts and other liabilities of the association can be collected from teh individual active members of the association. As was noted in the case of labor unions, this may be an advantage. Futhermore, the modern trend of the law has been to give associations many of the advantages formally held only by corporations. For example, associations can now own some types of property in their own name, and can sue and be sued in their own name. Associations may apply for the various federal and state tax exemptions in the same way that a corporation would.

Law Commune
347 Alma Street
Palo Alto, Ca. 94301

* *Except for tax questions, which concern the federal government, each state has its own laws regarding corporations. These answers are based on California law, but at least in regards to these general questions, the reader can assume that his state has similar or analogous laws.*

Ayn Rand says the dollar sign insignia was arrived at by superimposing the U and the S of United States. Means US.

'Bigfoot' No Longer Fair Game

Stevenson, Wash.

You can get five years in jail and a $10,000 fine for killing the legendary Sasquatch, or "Bigfoot," in Skamania county.

Commissioners in this southwest Washington county have passed an ordinance providing the fine for anyone killing a Sasquatch, an ape-like "beast" which many say roam areas of the West.

The commissioners passed the law after a flurry of reported Sasquatch sightings. It was aimed at protecting county residents as much as the legendary, shy, night-roving, hairy "beast" from a board of armed and eager Sasquatch hunters that followed, commissioners say.

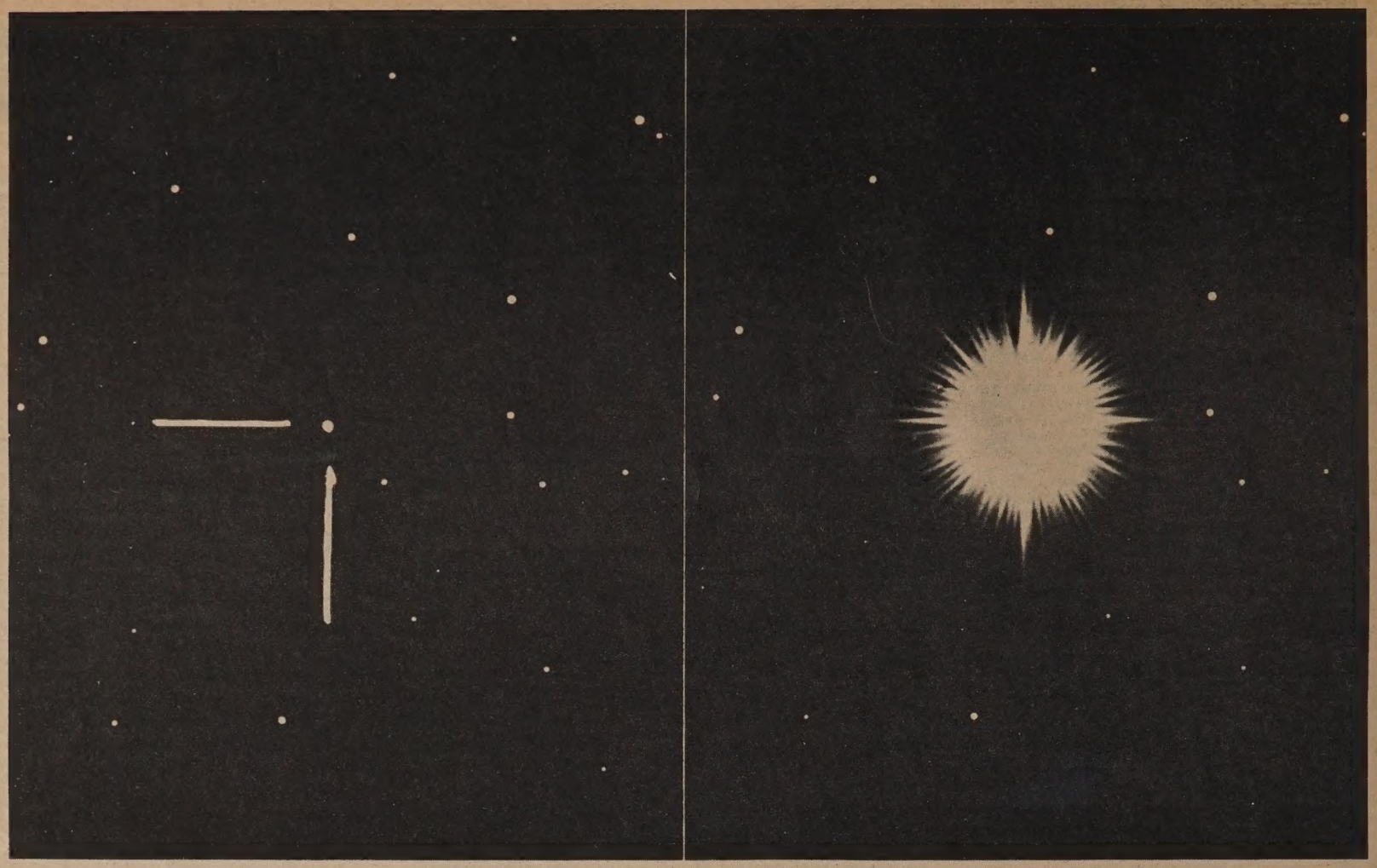
It may be the first time an animal was protected by man before it was even found.

Associated Press

Let's do the same for unicorns, sea serpents, UFO's, and humans.

In the old days when I was so poor,
Night after night I counted other men's wealth.
Recently I thought it over
And decided to open a business of my own.
I dug a hole and found a hidden treasure—
A store of crystal jewels.
A blue-eyed foreigner came in secret
And wanted to buy them and take them away,
But I only answered him,
"These jewels are beyond price!"

Chinese Painting
William Cohn
1948; 224 plates
Oxford University Press



Photograph of a star going nova, courtesy Lick Observatory. There is no evidence that novas are caused by bad ecology.

"I don't want to. I DON'T WANT TO. I don't want to be a MAN; I want to be a Fox."

While the others talk about environmental damage, "The Fox" has decided on action. His battleground is the Chicago area where pollution for profit is something of a way of life. His pseudonym is taken from a mistreated river in the locality and it is now blazoned on car bumpers in the slogan "Go Fox Stop Pollution". The police are looking for him, but not too hard, since so far he hasn't broken any law and anyhow many officers sympathize. Students call him an ecological Che Guevara. He started by blocking the effluent pipe of an Illinois factory and another factory had its chimney mysteriously capped. On the doorsteps of industrialists whose plants offend, dead skunks are dumped. The most recent stunt happened two months ago, when a middle-aged man in working clothes and dark glasses carried a 50-lb can of raw sewage into the waiting room of one of the Fox River plants. He handed the receptionist his card ("The Fox") and walked out before she could stop him. What our hero is demonstrating, of course, is not that there is a lot of pollution about and precious little done about it. He is saying that he feels small and helpless in the face of big industry and even bigger government and in the words of Arthur Miller's most famous play, "attention must be paid". This is the central problem of industrial societies, whatever shape the protest takes.

New Scientist 3 December 1970

CHICAGO (CDN) — Hardly anybody knows who he is, especially the police and his victims. But whenever he blocks a company's drainage system, tries to seal off its chimney, puts a dead skunk on the porch of an executive or dumps dead fish in a lobby, he leaves a note telling why, and always signs it "The Fox."

A Wanted Man

During his adventures, "The Fox" has been chased by plant guards, has crawled through drainage pipes, climbed roofs in the dead of night, and a shot has been fired in his direction. It is rumored that at least one manufacturing firm has posted a reward—cash or a job promotion—for his indentification.

The Kane County Sheriff's Police have spent more than a year trying to learn his identity, but they have failed.

"We've got a thick file on The Fox," said the sergeant who runs the investigation. "If we ever get him, there are a lot of things we can charge him with, including criminal damage to property. But so far we haven't been able to nail him."

New York Post
22 Sept. 1970
Sent in by
Roger Knights

It's ours. Right down to the last small hinge it
all depends for its existence
Only and utterly upon our sufferance.

Driving back I saw Chicago rising in its gases and I
knew again that never will the
Man be made to stand against this pitiless, unparalleled
monstrocity. It
Snuffles on the beach of its Great Lake like a
blind, red, rhinocerous.
It's already running us down.

You can't fix it. You can't make it go away.
I don't know what you're going to do about it,
But I know what I'm going to do about it. I'm just
going to walk away from it. Maybe
A small part of it will die if I'm not around

feeding it anymore.

Lew Welch
"Chicago Poem"
On Out
1965; 42 pp.
Oyez
Box 3014
Berkeley, Ca.

ON BEHALF OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST

CITIZEN'S COMPLAINT CITATION

PI 16912160

TO:
Name/Office _____

DAY	MONTH	YR.
HOUR A.M.	HOUR P.M.	
CONTINUING FOR:		

Place of violation of public interest _____

Nature of violation: negligence in duty, failure to respect quality of life, environmental violence, other _____

You, at the time and place shown above, violated the public interest for the reasons given, and are respectfully requested to take action as follows:

_____

_____

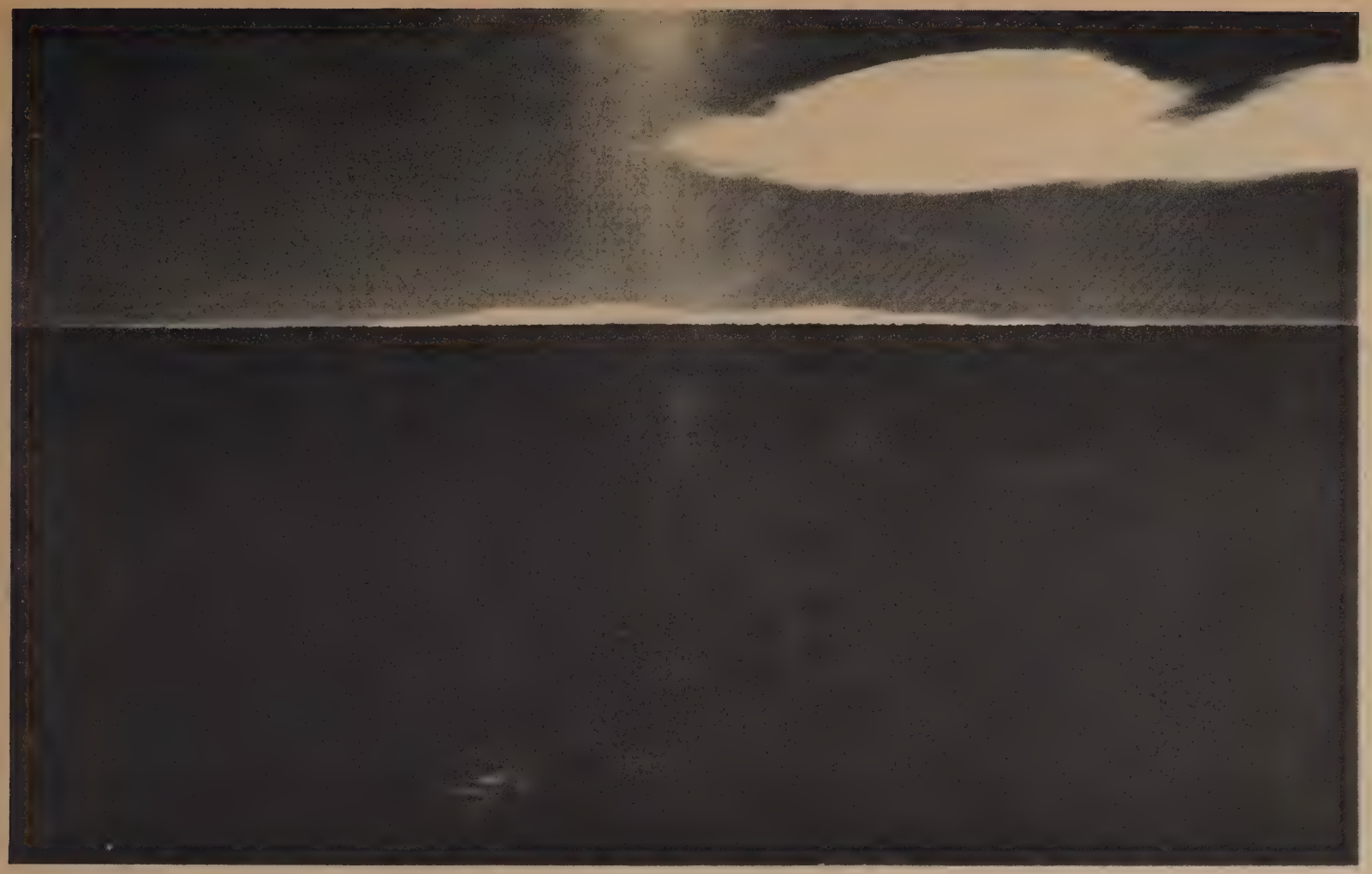
Complainant for the public interest

_____ a citizen
Name

_____
Address City

☐ Copies sent to _____

Copyright ©1970 By W. L. Burmeister



–SB '63

Near Pyramid Lake

Omnibus Complaint

The following is the postscript to a membership drive letter from Dave Brower at Friends of the Earth (451 Pacific Ave, San Francisco, Ca. 94133: regular memberships $15/year).

P.S. A poignant excerpt from testimony by James Vidovich, chairman of the Pyramid Lake Tribal Council, is a good note for a Friends of the Earth letter to end on. It makes me think we ought to have a small office at Pyramid Lake, Nevada, to add to those we have as our focal points in New York, Washington, Albuquerque, Anchorage, Honolulu, Seattle, Paris, London, and Zurich as well as in San Francisco.

Mr. Vidovich's concern was expressed in Sacramento in 1969 and quoted in the Sierra Club Bulletin last September:

" So long as there is a lake, a stream, a forest, a grassland, you must manage it, you must dam it, channel it, reforest it. You must restock the streams, create wildlife preserves, spending all your energy first destroying, then trying to undo that destruction by further destruction. But can you not leave one thing untouched, can you not leave one people alone? Can you not honor one promise? Can you not respect even one lake, and one stream, one nearly extinct breed of fish and one natural pelican rookery, and one natural lake--the greatest of the great lakes left from the days of the great glaciers?"

I believe we will always share this kind of concern in Friends of the Earth.

D.R.B.

CITIZEN'S CITATION CERTIFICATE

THIS CITATION IS TO COMMEND AND/OR CONGRATULATE _____

IN THE MATTER OF (HIS, HER OR THEIR) _____

_____

_____

FURTHER ACTION RESPECTFULLY SUGGESTED _____

_____

_____

COPIES SENT TO

_____ _____ CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES

_____ _____

_____ _____

DATE _____

Copyright ©1970 By W. L. Burmeister

Ombudsman Kit

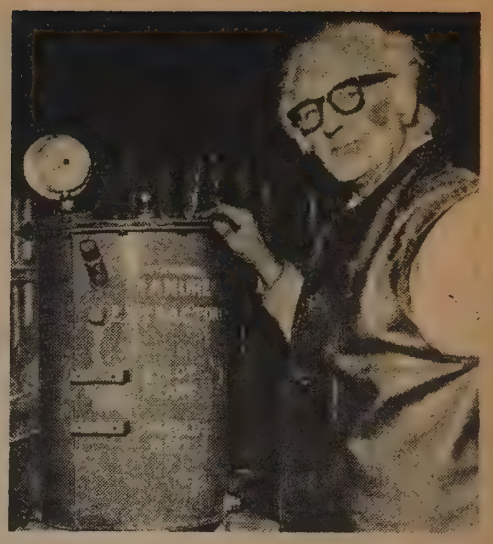
For $2.00 you get a pad of 33 complaint cards (mailable as postcards) and 33 citation certificates (suitable for framing). Dealers who pay shipping get 50% discount. As volume grows, Burmeister expects to lower the price on the kit.

Order from:

Warren L. Burmeister
Action Kit
922 Forest Ave.
Wilmette, Illinois 60091

Methane Gas Production

By HAROLD BATE



Harold Bate and His Wonderful Chicken-Powered Car

Ever since we saw an item about Harold Bates's chicken manure methane production on CBS last Spring, we've been gradually tracking him and his equipment down.

Here it is.

I am at present supplying the Auto-Gas Device which enables a Petrol or Diesel engined vehicle to run on Methane Gas made from manure--or--any other type of Gas including Propane Gas--Natural Gas--Butane Gas etc; the change from Gas to Petrol--(Gasolene) or--Vice Versa--can be made with the vehicle in motion by simply turning a tap.
The Device is ready for connecting to the engine and is complete with Instructions and Drawings--also Instructions and Drawings for Methane Gas Production from Chicken--Pig--Cow--Sheep--Horse and Human manure--also the construction of Methane Gas Digesters of all sizes and costing from £ 5 upwards. The price is $27 which included the Device and the two sets of Instructions and Drawings--also the Postage by Air Mail to any part of the world.

Thanking you;
I Am Yours Sincerely;
Harold Bate.

Dear Laura Besserman;

Many thanks for your letter dated Nov; 23/1970. and for despatch of Supliments; I have enclosed a complimentary set of my Instructions for Methane Gas Production from Manures - I have two Digesters working for demonstrations.
The cost of a Digester is governed by the size of the Tank and how much Gas is required ; - One cwt of manure produces approx. 400. to 500. cu. ft. of Gas which is equal to about 4. gallons or more of Gasolene (Petrol) .
The Methane Gas is completely odourless and contains no Carbon Monoxide when burned; The exhaust is water vapour which is quite invisible.
You are at liberty to publish extracts from the literature that I have enclosed so long as no details of production methods or drawings are published.
If any substantial Company is interested in the manufacture of Gas Digesters for sale (there is a vast World Market waiting) I would be prepared to negociate terms.
I am at present charging 7.. Dollars for the Methane Gas Production Details and Drawings - this includes despatch by Air Mail per return Post.
Cost of Digester can be from 10. Dollars upwards.
I have also Patented a Process for the De - Watering of Battery Hen Manure - Farm Yard Slurry and Human Mnaure - Sewage - .
The result is a Liquid Fertiliser containing a High Percentage of Nitrogen - and a Dry Fertiliser also containing a High Percentage of Nitrogen.
The cost of processing the Manure is One Penny Per Ton which results in 100. Gallons of Liquid Fertiliser and ½ ton of Dry Fertiliser-perhaps you would be interested in further details.
Again Thanking You;
I Am Yours Sincerely;
Harold Bate.

Harold Bate

PENNYROWDEN
BLACKAWTON
TOTNES – DEVON
TQ 9. 7 DN.
ENGLAND

Production of Methane Gas from manure and waste matter.

By--Harold Bate

In the whole of nature there is nothing more beautiful than the wonderful cycle by which matter is kept in circulation by the compensating agencies in animal and vegitable life.

When any form of vegitation--including manure--is left exposed to the moist air, and in the form of vegitation, has ceased growing, the celulose begins to decay--the Oxygen of the air once again unites with the Carbon of the woody fibre forming Carbon Dioxide which mingles with the atmosphere, whilst the Hydrogen and Oxygen of the fibre combine as water and escape unseen into the atmosphere in the form of Aqueous vapour.

If instead of allowing the material to decay away in free contact with the atmosphere this action had been checked by keeping the material under the surface of water or a sufficient layer of soil to cut off the atmospheric Oxygen, a checked process of decay would have taken place in which the Oxygen present in the material would gradually have combined with Carbon and Hydrogen to form a gaseous constituent while some of the Hydrogen and Carbon also combing together would have yielded small quatities of such gaseous Hydro Carbons as Methane.

Methane Gas is produced in every manure heap--or compost heap--when certain bacteria manifest themselves.

The composting process is brought to completion by 2 distinct types of bacteria. Aerobic (Oxygen bacteria act first taking in Oxygen from the air).
These bacteria produce heat in the manure heap.
When sufficient Nitrogen has accumulated--the Humus bacteria take over.
The bacteria muliply rapidly between 75.F. and 90.F. and this temperature should be maintained.
The Methane Gas producing process is anaerobic since teh need is for Nitrogen and NOT OXYGEN.
Every manure heap on the farm is producing Methane Gas which is being lost in the atmosphere.
Amonia--Phosphoric Acid--and--Nitrogen is lost in the ground and the resulting Humus contains very little of these fertilisers after dilution by the air and rain water.
When the manure and waste matter is enclosed in anair tight container--nothing can be lost.
As it has already been explained--air must be introduced into the manure for the first few days--then--by building a suitable sontainer known as a DIGESTER--Methane Gas can be extracted from the manure--afterwards--the remaining product can be used on the land as a fertiliser and thus complete the CYCLE OF LIFE.

Methane Production in India

For more detailed information on methane production from various organic wastes, send request and a large stamped return envelope to:

Ram Bux Singh
Gobar Gas Research Station
Ajitmal (Etawah) U.P.
INDIA

The User's Guide to the Protection of the Environment

The consumer has more power for good or ill than the voter. All of us ecologically-concerned citizens have frets of creeping hypocrisy when we enter the supermarket all unknowing or half-knowing about the effect of our purchases and refusals to purchase.

This book is a fret-reducer. It defines daily virtuous behaviour toward ecological Good.

The User's Guide to the Protection of the Environment
Paul Swatek
1970; 312 pp.

$1.25 postpaid

from:
Ballantine Books, Inc.
101 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10003

or WHOLE EARTH CATALOG

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Shelter
3. The Land Around Your Shelter
4. Gardening: Weeds and Pests
5. Consuming Energy in the Home
6. Water Use in the Home
7. Managing Waste in the Home
8. Home Environmental Hazards
9. Food From the Market
10. Cosmetics and Toiletries
11. Birth, Living, and Death
12. Clothing
13. Transportation: Where Does it Get Us?
14. Recreation: Leisure Use of Leisure Time

Appendices

I. Bibliography
II. Periodicals of Interest to the Environmentally Concerned Consumer
III. Government Publications

WATER CONSERVATION IN THE HOME

Minimize the amount of water you use and the waste burden you impose on the sewer system.

Fix leaky faucets and tiolets. The steady flow uses up a considerable considerable volume.

Food waste disposal units are about as ecologically unsound as an appliance can get. A disposal unit will increase the load you impose on the sewage system by 25%.....

Plant lawn covers and shrubs that will be able to get along with a minimal amount of sprinkling.

Don't move where the water is scarce.

Don't use your sink as a dump. Refrain from washing garbage, detergents, and chemicals (*e.g.* Drano) into the sewers as much as you can.

Never use pesticides in such a way that they could contaminate either ground or surface water.

Don't use salts in the winter to free walkways of ice. This practice is ruining a growing number of wells in New England.

•

A national survey has indicated that 38% of auto wreckers' acquisitions come from individuals. If you have to dispose of a car, pay attention to the methods the wreckers use. If you have a choice, pick one that a) will sell the reusable parts for their replacement value, b) won't pollute the air by burning the hulk to get rid of the 10% solid waste (tires, upholstery, glass), c) doesn't pollute the landscape with rusting hulks and old tires, and d) has an orderly operation that makes full use of the value in the junked car.

•

HOME PREPARATION AND PRESERVING

Make it a policy to buy fresh foods, especially during the summer when they are available. Simply avoid buying frozen and canned food. Any decent cookbook will tell you how to prepare fresh foods that will taste more appetizing and be more wholesome. In this way you can also cut down on your contribution to packaging waste. You can prevent the pollution that occurs during the mechanical processing and extended storage of commercial foods. If it is prepared in your own kitchen, you have control over the waste and can see to it that it doesn't pollute. Put the scraps in your compost heap.

If you feel ambitious or even just a little adventuresome, you should investigate home canning and freezing. You should time your effort to coincide with the harvest, when produce is plentiful and cheap. Then, with a stock of reusable jars, lids, and a stove, you can "put up" enough to supply you a good part of the way through the winter. Freezing is even easier. Several helpful publications are available from the Government Printing Office.

If you have produce from your own garden, canning and freezing are a good way to make use of any excess over and above what you can immediately eat. Home gardening (see Chapter 4) and home preserving are the best way to assure that your food is free from pesticide residues and additives.....

Toward Detergent that Cleans and Stays Clean

"Trend", we hear from Rick Harriman of Paul Erlich's office, is the cleanest of the standard commercial detergents.

Two new cleaner cleaners, "Triumph" and "Ecology Now" are with us, along with revised information on Amway.

Triumph

The Environmental Energetics and Materials Association was formed by two staff members of the Berkeley Ecology Center. One of its purposes is to promote products which help the Consumer DO something about environmental problems. The first product we have been promoting is a phosphate-free, bio-degradable laundry detergent called TRIUMPH. Since July, I have left the Berkely Center to spend spend full time with the distributor of TRIUMPH, Dutch Pride Products of San Jose.

Following is an outline of the important information about TRIUMPH:

1. Contains phosphate only as a trace contaminant (0.2%)
2. Contains no nitrates, borates, or enzymes (see enclosed lab report)
3. Does not contain NTA
4. Fully bio-degradable
5. Contains no filler, is not air blown. Concentrated: ¼ cup/10 lb. wash
6. Low sudsing in hot or cold water. (Higher sudsing in soft water)
7. For use in hot or cold water, hard or soft water
8. Safe for virtually all fabrics adn baby clothes
9. May be used in automatic dishwashers: ½ to 1 teaspoon. Also in the dishpan: about 1 tablespoon
10. Packaged in 5lb. and 10 lb. boxes. Also in reusable 5lb. plastic tubs.
11. Economical. In most stores the per wash cost of TRIUMPH is 4-5 cents. With the popular polluters, the cost is 6-8 cents per wash.
12. "Caution: Keep out of the reach of children." A wise caution for any agent that emulsifies oils, including plain soap.

For any further information please contact Dutch Pride Products 420 Umbarger Road, San Jose, Ca., telephone 408-227-6690.

EEMA
PO Box 9448
Berkeley, Ca. 94709

Amway

John and Linda Thomas, distributors for Amway in Birmingham, Alabama, became concerned about Amway's high place on the Government's phosphate list. They wrote the company, and were told that the Government had Amway's pre-1970 percentages. The new figures take Amway products from near the top to near the bottom of the phosphate lists. Inquire to:

Amway Corporation
7575 East Fulton Road
Ada, Michigan 49301

Ecology Now

Our product, ECOLOGY NOW, is an all purpose cleaner which is entirely different from other cleaners already on the market. It is a very good cleaner, and can be used as a laundry additive, in the dishwasher, and on everything from degreasing car engines to shampooing hair.

You will be glad to know that it is completely safe for the environment and does not cause water pollution. ECOLOGY NOW is non-toxic and non-caustic. Two years of research and testing have proved that our product is safe to use on all materials, safe for humans, and safe for our damaged waterways.

As you know, many products claim to be bio-degradable. Their claim is debatable. Often these products biodegrade too quickly and act as a bio-stimulant and create the well-known cycle of removing oxygen from the water, creating algae which secretes methane gas and kills fish and marine life.

ECOLOGY NOW is timed to biodegrade near the seventh day after use. It does not harm the delicate eco-systems in lakes, rivers and streams.

Through efforts of citizens like yourselves, the public has become aware of water pollution problems created by phosphates. Some detergent and cleaning manufacturers are now claiming that their new products will contain no phosphates. Many of these manufacturere are simply changing to NTA (Nitrilotriacete acid) which is even more harmful to the environment and humans than phosphates. Remember, if the label still says poisonous, it is not only poisonous to humans but to our water as well.

ECOLOGY NOW contains no phosphates, NTA, silicates, ammonia or nitrates.

Our address is ECOLOGY NOW INC., 864 Burlway Road, Burlingame, California 94010.

Sincerely,
Rita Lynne Schmidt, President
ECOLOGY NOW INC.

Solid soil particles are attracted to colloids, by what might be described as a magnetic force field. When the attraction of the colloids become greater than the force holding the solid soil particles together, or to a surface, they are dispersed into individual particles, that do not have the ability to redeposit. That is to say, when colloids penetrate into dirts, greases, oils and other soils, they break it up into billions of individual particles, that constantly repel each other, making it impossible to stick back together, or redeposit on a surface.

ECOLOGY NOW has no harsh detergents, powdered alkalis, caustics, acids, bleaches or petroleum solvents. Cleaners that are made of these products destroy dirt, and do a good job as far as cleaning is concerned, however, they also destroy skin tissue, oxidise paint, start the process of deterioration in plastics, naugahyde, vinyl, etc. This damage is usually not immediately apparent, however, repeated use of this type of product can cause severe damage, that usually shows up as dryness, brittleness, or hairline cracks, that are generally regarded as aging or weather checks.

ECOLOGY NOW eliminates this type of damage, and the colloid is completely "People Safe". It is gentle enough to be used as a hand cleaner, yet powerful enough to remove raw crude oil from oil field equipment.

ECOLOGY NOW is referred to as a cleaner, but because it IS NOT A SOAP OR DETERGENT, its uses are not limited to cleaning.

ECOLOGY NOW is not designed to work like any other cleaner ever developed, it simply penetrated into soils and stirs things up. It keeps stirring itself, as long as there is even a microscopic amount of moisture for it, to work in.

Due to its unique formulation, ECOLOGY NOW works equally well in fresh or salt water.

It can be mixed with alkalis, salts of various types and certain types of acids, as well as petroleum solvents, where the job requires special types of additives, and many cleaning jobs which formerly required a special compound, can now be accomplished by a single product--ECOLOGY NOW.

Mercury Seeds?

Could you send me or publish in your (my) next issue of WEC a list of seed companies who both do and don't coat their seed with Mercury as a bacteria control agent.
I think this would be of great importance to all those paranoid about Mercury poisoning and/or organic growing.

Love,
William Harrison
New Hope, Pa.

Dye Kill?

In your July Supplement on p.12 you have a list of "39 Ways to Save the Earth". The 1st one is to avoid use of colored facial tissues etc. because the dye forms a residue in water.—On pages 8 and 9 there are several letters printed with advice on dying cloth. I would like to know about the effects of left-over Tintex-Rit or Procion dyes which are dumped down the drain when dying is finished on the water supply. Surely they form residues too. Or don't they?
What can the home-dyer do about it?

Carolyn Hendricks
199 Dolores No.7
San Francisco, Ca. 94103

Ecology Access

ACCESS is an indexing, abstracting and information retrieval service that covers published and non-print information on environmental pollution, conservation and related fields. ACCESS provides subscribers with an overview of the environmental reporting of more than 400 scholarly, scientific, industrial, technical and general periodicals and major newspapers; important environmental radio and television programming, films and filmstrips, books, corporate publications and major conference publications.

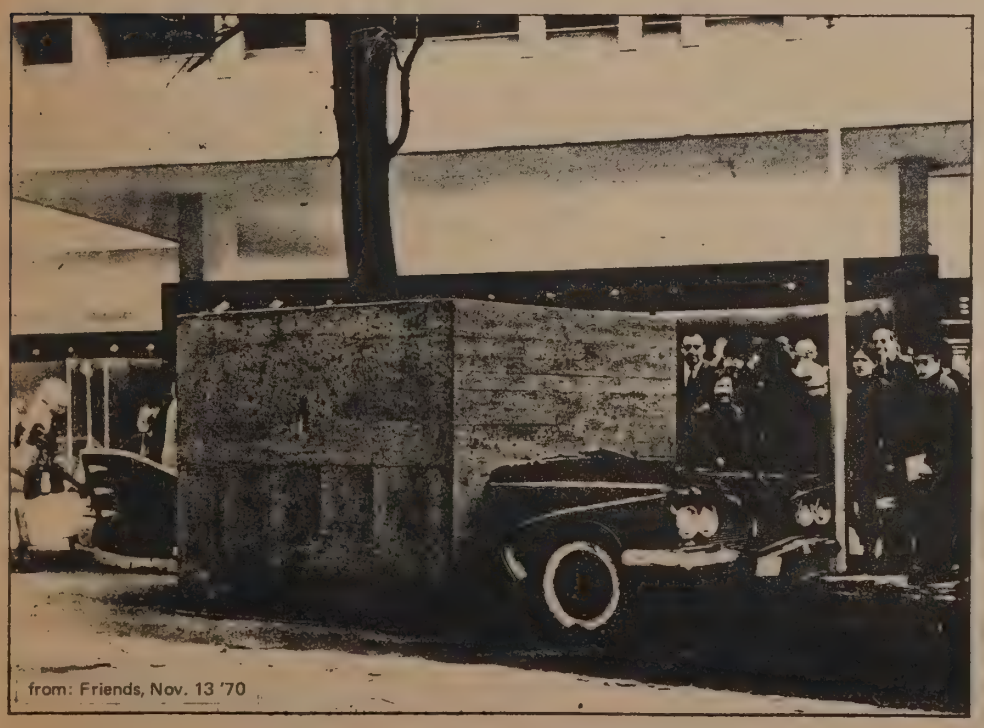
ACCESS is made available to subscribers in four steps:

1. ***Indexing and abstracting services*, published bi-weekly (26 times per year) ensure timely coverage of important information; abstracts summarize contents, and describe type of information provided.**
2. ***Information Retrieval Services* allow subscribers to order copies of needed items, in hard copy or microfiche.**
3. ***Semi-annual cumulative indexes*, provide cross-referenced coverage of past ACCESS information.**
4. ***On-call research services* assist subscribers in locating special items, assembling data or bibliographies, obtaining literature surveys, summaries or other research.**

ACCESS can be used to monitor:

- *general* developments affecting the environment.
- *horizontal* environmental categories such as water pollution, chemical and biological contamination, solid waste disposal, or water pollution. (see Main Entry categories, p. 4)
- *specific aspects* of horizontal categories such as eutrophication, compaction, or metal poisoning. (see Subject Index, p. 6)
- *coverage of timely environmental issues* such as mercury pollution, SST, DDT, Project Rulison, Trans-Alaska pipeline, or Trans-Florida barge canal.
- *vertical industrial categories* such as Agricultural chemicals, Paper industry, Utilities. (see Industrial Index p. 6)

ACCESS can be used as starting point for literature searches and as a reference tool for articles, congressional hearings, position papers, research reports, speeches, state of the art papers or theses; as a tool to keep abreast with professional reading; to alert superiors, peers or subordinates to important environmental information or developments; or to obtain advance notice about environmental books, radio and TV programs and films Certain items can be ordered directly through ACCESS.



from: Friends, Nov. 13 '70

18-004 Tires Could be Recycled if Process Proves Economical, William Flanigan, *SAE Journal of Automotive Engineering*, v68, n8, Aug 1970, pp. 35-36 (2) research report analysis. Process which dissolves (by destructive distillation) old tires could be a practical way to recycle rubber, if cast, cordless tires have enough rubber left.

"If this identity between mental and evolutionary units is broadly right, then we face a number of shifts in our thinking."

Gregory Bateson
"Form, Substance, and Difference"
1970 Alfred Korzybski Memorial
Lecture given on January 9, 1970
Sponsored by the Institute of General Semantics. To be published in full in *General Semantics Bulletin* No. 37, 1970 by the Institute of General Semantics, Lakeville, Conn. 06039. To be published in 1971 and sent to Members of the Institute. Cost of a single issue: $4.00

Let us start from the evolutionary side. It is now empirically clear that Darwinian evolutionary theory contained a very great error in its identification of the unit of survival under natural selection. The unit which was believed to be crucial and around which the theory was set up was either the breeding individual or the family line or the sub-species or some similar homogeneous set of conspecifics. Now I suggest that the last 100 years have demonstrated empirically that if an organism or aggregate of organisms sets to work with a focus on its own survival and thinks that that is the way to select its adaptive moves its"progress" ends up with a destroyed environment. If the organism ends up destroying its environment, it has in fact destroyed itself. And we may very easily see this process carried to its ultimate *reductio as absurdum* in the next 20 years. The unit of survival is not the breeding organism, or the family line, or the society.

The old unit has already been partly corrected by the population geneticists. They have insisted that the evolutionary unit is, in fact, not homogeneous. A wild populationof any species consists always of individuals whose genetic constitution varies widely. In other words, potentially and readiness for change is already built into the survival unit. The heterogeneity of the wild population is already one half of the trail-and-error system which is necessary for dealing with environment.

The artificalliy homogenized populations of man's domestic animals and plants are scarcely fit for survival.

And today a further correction of the unit is necessary. The flexible environment must also be included along with the flexible organism because, as I have already said, the organism which destroys its environment destroys itself. The unit of survival is a flexible organism-in-its-environment. . . .

Consider a tree and a man and an axe. We observe that the axe flies through the air and makes certain sorts of gashes in a pre-existing cut in the side of the tree. If now we want to explain this set of phenomena, we shall be concerned with differences in the cut face of the tree, differences in the retina of the man, differences in his central nervous system, differences in his efferent neural messages, differences in the behaviour of his muscles, differences in how the axe flies, to the differences which the axe then makes on the face of the tree. Our explanation (for certain purposes) will go round and round that circuit. In principle, if you want to explain or understand anything in human behaviour, you are always dealing with total circuits, completed circuits. This is the elementary cybernetic thought.

The elementary cybernetic system with its messages in circuit is, in fact, the simplest unit of the mind; and the transform of a difference travelling in a circuit is the elementary idea. More complicated systems are perhaps more worthy to be called mental systems, but essentially this is what we are talking about. The unit which shows the characteristic of trial and error will be legitimately called a mental system.

But what about "me"? Suppose I am a blind man, and I use a stick. I go tap, tap, tap. Where do *I* start? Is my mental system bounded at the handle of the stick? Is it bounded by my skin? Does it start halfway up the stick? Does it start at the tip of the stick? But these are nonsense question. The stick is apathwayalong which transformers of difference are being transmitted. The way to delineate the system is to draw the limiting line in such a way that you do not cut any of these pathways in ways which leave things inexplicable. If what you are trying to explain is a given piece of behaviour, such as the locomotion of the blind man, then, for this purpose, you will need the street, the stick, the man; the street, the stick, and so on, round and round.

But when the blind man sits down to eat his lunch, his stick and its messages will no longer be relevant--if it is his eating that you want to understand.

And in addition to what I have said to define the individual mind, I think it necessary to include the relevant parts of memory and data "banks". After all, the simplest cybernetic circuit can be said to have memory of a dynamic kind--not based upon static storage but upon the travel of information around the circuit. The behaviour of the governor of a steam engine at Time 2 is partly determined by what it did at Time 1--where the interval between Time 1 and Time 2 is that time necessary for the information to complete the circuit.

We get a picture, then, of mind as synonymous with cybernetic system--the relevant total information-processing, trial-and-error completing unit. And we know that within Mind in the widest sense there will be a hierarchy of sub-systems, any one of which we an call an individual mind.

But this picture is precisely the same as the picture which I arrived at in discussing *the unit of evolution*. I believe that this identity is the most important generalization which I have to offer you tonight.

In considering units of evolution, I argued that you have at each step to include the completed pathways outside the protoplasmic aggregate, be it DNA-in-the-cell, or cell-in-the-body, or body-in-the-environment. The hierarchic structure is not new. Formerly we talked about the breeding individual or the family line or the taxon, and so on. Now each step of the heirarchy is to be thought of as a *system*, instead of a chunk cut off and visualized as *against* the surrounding matrix.

This idenity between the unit of mind and the unit of evolutionary survival is of very great importance, not only theoretical, but also ethical.

It means, you see, that I now localize something which I am calling "Mind" immanent in the large biological system--the ecosystem. Or, if I draw the system boundaries at a different level, then mind is immanent in the total evolutionary structure. *If this identity between mental and evolutionary units is broadly right, then we face a number of shifts in our thinking.*

First, let us consider ecology. Ecology has currently 2 faces to it: the face which is called bio-energetics-the economics of energy and materials wihtin a coral reef, a redwood forest, or a city-and 2nd, an economics of information, of entropy, neg-entropy, etc. These 2 do not fit together very well precisely because the units are differently bounded in the 2 sorts of ecology. In bio-energetics it is natural and appropriate to think of units bounded at the cell membrane, or at the skin; or of units composed of sets of conspecific individuals. These boundaries are then the frontiers at which measurements can be made to determine the additive-subtractive budget of energy for the given unit. In contrast, informational or entropic ecology deals with the budgeting of pathways and of probablity. The resulting budgets are fractionating (not subtractiye). The boundaries must enclose, not cut, the relevant pathways.

Moreover, the very meaning of "survival" becomes different when we stop talking about the survival of something bounded by the skin and start to think of the survival of the system of ideas in circuit. The contents of the skin are randomized at death and the pathways within the skin are randomized. But the ideas, under further tansformation, may go on out in the world in books or works of art. Socrates as a bio-energetic individual is dead. But much of him is still alive as a component in the contemporary ecology of ideas.

It is also clear that theology becomes changed and perhaps renewed. The Mediterranean religions for five thousand years have swung to and fro between immanence and transcendence. In Babylon, the gods were transcendent on the tops of hills; in Egypt, there was god immanent in Pharoah; and Christianity is a complex combination of these two beliefs.

The cybernetic epistemology which I have offered you would suggest a new approach. The individual mind is immanent but not only in the body. It is immanent also in pathways and messages outside the body; and there is a larger Mind of which the individual mind is only a sub-system. This large Mind is comparable to God and is perhaps what some people mean by "God", but it is still immanent in the total interconnected social system and planetary ecology.

Freudian psychology expanded the concept of mind inwards to include the whole communication system within the body--the automatic, the habitual and the vast range of unconscious process. What I am saying expands mind outwards. And both of these changes reduce the scope of the conscious self. A certain humility becomes appropriate, tempered by the dignity or joy of being part of something much bigger. A part--if you will--of God.

If you put God outside and set him *vis-a-vis* his creation and if you have the idea that you are created in his image, you will logically and naturally see yourself as outside and against the things around you. And as you arrogate all mind to yourself, you will see the world around you as mindless and therefore not entitled to moral or ethical consideration. The environment will seem to be yours to exploit. Your survival unit will be you and your folks or conspecifics against the environment of other social units, other races and the brutes and vegetables.

If this is your estimate of your relation to nature *and you have an advanced technology*, your likelihood of survival will be that of a snowball in hell. You will die either of the toxic by-products of your own hate, or, simply, of over-population and over-grazing. The raw materials of the world are finite.

If I am right, the whole of our thinking about what we are and what other people are has got to be restructured. This is not funny, and I do not know how long we have to do it in. If we continue to operate on the premises that were fashionable in the pre-cybernetic era, and which were especially underlined and strengthened during the Industrial Revolution, which seemed to validate the Darwinian unit of survival, we may have twnety or thirty years before the logical *reductio ad absurdum* of our old positions destroys us. Nobody knows how long we have, under the present system, before some disaster strikes us, more serious than the destruction of any group of nations. The most important task today is, perhaps, to learn to think in the new way. Let me say that I don't know how to think that way. Intellectually, I can stand here and I can give you a reasoned exposition of this matter; but if I am cutting down a tree, I still think "Gregory Bateson" is cutting down a tree. *I* am cutting down the tree. *Myself* is to me still an excessively concrete object, different from the rest of what I have been calling "mind".

The step to realizing--to making habitual--the other way of thinking--so that one naturally thinks that way when one reaches out for a glass of water or cuts down a tree--that step is not an easy one.

And quite seriously, I suggest to you that we should trust no policy decisions which emanate from persons who do not yet have that habit.

There are experiences and disciplines which may help me to imagine what it would be like to have this habit of correct thought. Under LSD, I have experienced, as have many others, the disappearance of the division between self and the music to which I was listening. The perceiver and the thing perceived become strangely united into a single entity. This state is surely more correct than the state in which it seems that "I hear the music." The sound, after all, is *Ding an sich*, but my perception of it is a part of mind.

It is told of Johann Sebastian Bach that when somebody asked him how he played so divinely, he answered, "I play the notes, in order, as they are written. It is God who makes the music." But not many of us can claim Bach's correctness of epistemology--or that of William Blake, who knew that the Poetic Imagination was the only reality. The poets have known these things all through the ages, but the rest of us have gone astray into all sorts of false reifications of the "self" and separation between the "self" and "experience",

For me another clue--another moment when the nature of mind was for a moment clear--was provided by the famous experiments of Adelbert Ames, Jr. These are optical illusions in depth perception. As Ames' guinea pig, you discover that those mental processes by which you create the world in three-dimensional perspective are within your mind but totally unconscious and utterly beyond voluntary control. Of course, we all know tha t this is so--that mind creates the images which--"we" then see. But still it is a profound epistemological shock to have direct experience of this which we always knew.

Please do not misunderstand me. When I say that the poets have always known these things or that most of mental process is unconscious, I am not advocating a greater use of emotion or a lesser use of intellect. Of course, if what I am saying tonight is approximately true, then our ideas about the relation between thought and emotion need to be revised. If the boundaries of the ego are wrongly drawn or even fictitious, then it may be nonsense to regard emotions or dreams or our unconscious computations of perpective as "ego-alien".

We live in a strange epoch when many psychologists try to "humanize" their science by preaching an anti-intellectual gospel. They might, as sensibly, try to physicalize physics by discarding the tools of mathematics.

It is the attempt to *seperate* intellect from emotion that is monstrous--and dangerous--to attempt to separate the external mind from the internal. Or to separate mind from body.

Blake noted that "A tear is an intellectual thing", and Pascal asserted that "The heart has its *reasons* of which the reason knows nothing." We need not be put off by the fact that the reasonings of the heart (or of the hypothalamus) are accompanied by sensations or joy or grief. These computations are concerned with matters which are vital to mammals, namely, matters of *relationship*, by which I mean love, hate, respect, dependency, spectattorship, performance, dominance, and so on. These are central to the life of any mammal and I see no objection to calling these computations "thought", though certainly the units of relational computation are different from the units which we use to compute about isolable things.

But there are bridges between the one sort of thought and the other, and it seems to me that the artists and poets are specifically concerned with these bridges. It is not that art is the expression of the unconscious, but rather tha t it is concerned with the relation *between* the levels of mental process. From a work of art it may be possible to analyse out some unconscious thoughts of the artist, but I believe, that for example, Freud's analysis of Leonardo's "Virgin on the Knees of St. Anne" precisely misses the point of the whole exercise. Artistic skill is the combining of many levels of mind--unconscious, conscious and external--to make a statement of their combination. It is not a matter of expressing a single level.

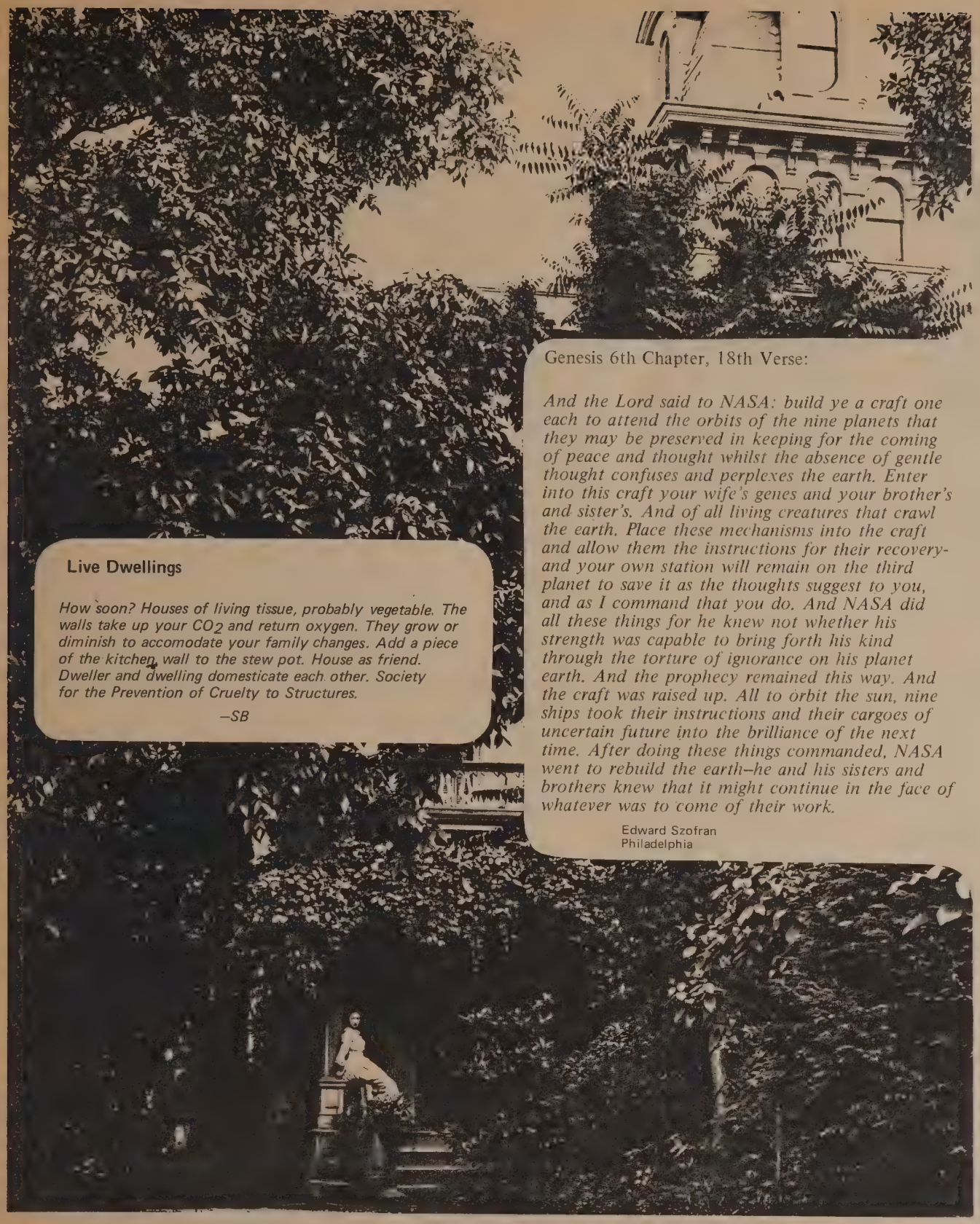
Similarly, Isadora Duncan, when she said, "If I could say it, I would not have to dance it," was talking nonsense, because her dance was about combinations of saying and moving.

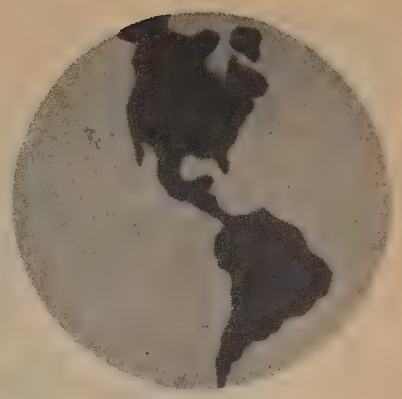
Indeed, if what I have been saying is at all correct, the whole base of aesthetics will need to be re-examined. It seems that we link feelings not only to the computations of the heart but also to computations in the external pathways of the mind. It is when we recognize the operations of creatura in the external world that we are aware of "beauty" or "ugliness". The "primrose by the river brim" is beautiful because we are aware that the combination of differences which constitutes its appearance could only be achieved by information processing, i.e., by *thought*. We recognize another mind within our own external mind.

And last, there is death. It is understandable that, in a civilization which separates mind from body, we should either try to forget death or to make mythologies about the survival of transcendent mind. But if mind is immanent not only in those pathways of information which are located inside the body but also in external pathways, then death death takes on a different aspect. The individual nexus of pathways which I call "me" is no longer so precious because that nexus is only a part of a larger mind.

The ideas which seemed to be me can also become immanent in you. May they survive--if true.

Gregory Bateson





Genesis 6th Chapter, 18th Verse:

And the Lord said to NASA: build ye a craft one each to attend the orbits of the nine planets that they may be preserved in keeping for the coming of peace and thought whilst the absence of gentle thought confuses and perplexes the earth. Enter into this craft your wife's genes and your brother's and sister's. And of all living creatures that crawl the earth. Place these mechanisms into the craft and allow them the instructions for their recovery- and your own station will remain on the third planet to save it as the thoughts suggest to you, and as I command that you do. And NASA did all these things for he knew not whether his strength was capable to bring forth his kind through the torture of ignorance on his planet earth. And the prophecy remained this way. And the craft was raised up. All to orbit the sun, nine ships took their instructions and their cargoes of uncertain future into the brilliance of the next time. After doing these things commanded, NASA went to rebuild the earth–he and his sisters and brothers knew that it might continue in the face of whatever was to come of their work.

Edward Szofran
Philadelphia

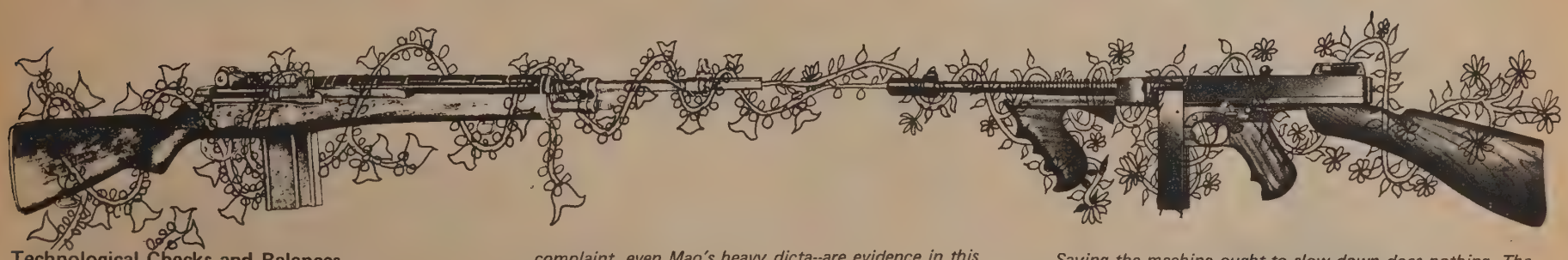
Live Dwellings

How soon? Houses of living tissue, probably vegetable. The walls take up your CO_2 and return oxygen. They grow or diminish to accomodate your family changes. Add a piece of the kitchen wall to the stew pot. House as friend. Dweller and dwelling domesticate each other. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Structures.

–SB

Joseph Buch
Toronto

From American Album, American Heritage Editors, 1968, 70; 256 pp. $3.95, from: Ballantine Books, 101 Fifth Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. 10003



Technological Checks and Balances

As the 200th Anniversary of the American Rebellion, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, etc. comes by, we can expect some useful reappraisal of the splendid old instruments.

They were an astonishing balance of utopian and cynical, the Federalist Papers, ready to try something new in a big way, and ready to acknowledge and use the omnipresence of unenlightened self-interest.

For politics, for establishing a politically cybernetically stable system, they're still effective.

But for controlling technology, for stabilizing the economy and the drain on the environment, the American Constitution hasn't helped much. Neither has anyone else's. Speer's complaint, Kesey's complaint, Bateson's complaint, even Mao's heavy dicta--are evidence in this Supplement

Fuller suggests that by amassing the technological and resource information and computer-relating it, on-going solutions will be self-evident. I doubt if that will be adequate.

There are inter-relation forms, formulae, missing. Inventions of information structure not yet made.

Since the early 1800's economics has been fiddling around intelligently with self-balancing mechanisms, but still hasn't done the job. Economics by itself is no more of a solution than politics by itself.

It has got to be acknowledged that technology has some self-propelling dynamics of its own that unless turned on themselves will acclerate to destruction like an un-governed motor.

Saying the machine ought to slow down does nothing. The machine must be given the ability to address itself.

The whole machine: from which economics; politics, ecology, computers, and we...are not separate.

If that means new and more encompassing Constitutional models, let's get cooking.

All we have so far is the old perpetually recurrent stablizing system of internal rivallry. Our technology addresses itself by means of war. That's cool: all systems go in for it. Stable systems have rules, however, and accomplishable tokens of victory and loss. Our present World War system is short on these.

Perhaps our effort should be to civilize war rather than eliminate it.

–SB '71

HOW

Baking Soda

For 15 cents, you can buy a humble tool that replaces a lot of fancy-priced ones: Arm and Hammer baking soda.

Potential uses--

1) *Toothpaste.* Mix soda with salt, for the kind of toothpaste oldtime Texas dentists used to say was better than storebought.

2) *Acid indigestion tablet substitute.* Just take a little soda with a glass of water.

3) *Scouring powder.* Especially good in refrigerators, because it deoderizes.

4) *Sunburn ointment substitute.* Spread on paste of soda and water.

5) *Putting out kitchen fires.*

6) *Maybe even baking??*

anonymous

Bibble Ledbetter adds:

For those who still smoke you can put some on your car ash trays to absorb the odor and safely snuffs your cigarette out.

It's a great refresher when added to your bath.

Use it when I clean my iron skillets, cutting boards, knives, etc. It not only helps to remove baked on foods but it does not leave a detergent taste to the equipment like the above that tend to absorb odors.

Plus a pound costs only 21 cents.

P.S. When my old man and I visited your store in Menlo Park last summer we saw a photograph of 2 pigs fucking. And my old man being one who regards pigs (the 4 legged animal that is) next to only our Irish Wolfhound, jimi hendrix, in the best of the animal kingdom, flipped out over the picture. Therefore is there any remote possiblity of being able to secure a copy of the picture?

See next Realist. —*SB*

Bibble Ledbetter
1716 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Cheap Meal in a Strange Place

Landing in a strange city with very little bread is rough; rougher even than *living* in one with very little bread. Eating is always important and should not be put off for too long in any circumstances. I may have a rung for your ladder. A good meal can be had in any hospital cafeteria in the land for from 60 cents to one dollar. Meat or fish, vegetable, salad, milk and dessert at 1/3 the price of any restaurant. No one cares what you look like either, they assume that you're a visitor and leave you alone. More often than not you might be invited into a friendly conversation since people in hospitals share a common bond.
If you are looking for a good spot to eat in San Francisco, I recommend St. Mary's Hospital on Hayes and Stanyan---excellent ★★★★

Dana McDill
San Francisco, Ca. 94133

Booze: How to Lessen the Damage

Whether dope causes brain damage is still unknown. That alcohol does (and speed does) is well known. You can lower the brain cell body count when you drink by simultaneously munching wonderful White American awful bread. It is vitamin enriched, which replaces the B vitamins that alcohol robs which does the harm. Of course if you're into juice to get drunk and a little deader and well hungover, watch out for bread.

From Jim Fadiman
who got it from researchers at Stanford

Mug and Brush

Here's an item I believe is quite worthy of recognition. The Shaving Mug and Brush.

If you are compelled to shave now and then--either by hook or by law--then why not enjoy it?

Have you spent $1.49 for a small can of "hot lather" that later made your face break out?

Have you ever shaken the can, pointed it at your head and had a moist breath puff a few wet specks of soap at your hand?

Have you noticed that that jellified lather has nothing to do with your whiskers coming off easily but only marks the spots you haven't scraped yet?

NOW! FOR THE THIRD OR FOURTH TIME THE SHAVING MUG AND BRUSH!!!

After an initial investment of $3.00 for a Shulton mug with soap and a cheap brush, one cake of soap will last more than 6 months of daily shaving. That's less than 10 cents a month! Better brushes with bristles seated in rubber cost up to $10. Super brushes made from the straightened pubic hairs of notorious and expensive ladies of the evening and bound and set in jellied rhino bone with a solid polished moon rock handle cost up to $10. I am certain that expensive mugs can be found, but a nice old earthenware coffee mug with a cake of Colgate soap in the bottom is the cheapest. (Actually you could probably rub the brush around a bar of Dial and get similar results.) Shulton(Old Spice) sells a mug and soap combination for up to $2:00. The soap is lightly scented and easily lathered.

Directions:

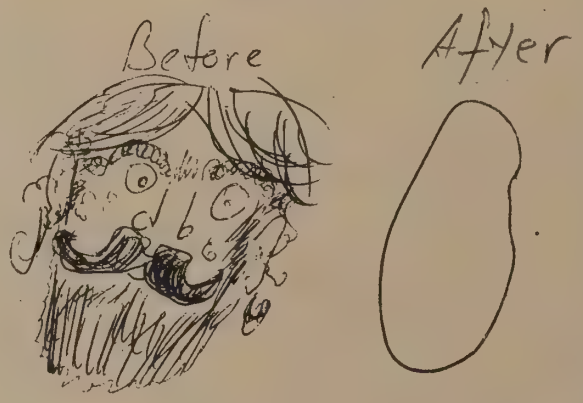
1. Let your water be very hot and steamy, too hot to touch for long.
2. Let your face be scrubed with soap and freshly rinsed with the aforesaid hot water.
3. Dip your brush in the water and shake it slightly so it is hot and wet, but not dripping.
4. Swirl the brush in the soap until it is heavy laden with suds.
5. Swirl the brush heavily laden with suds around your face and watch the thick creamy lather surround your nose.

CAUTION: Although they may feel hairy, do not attempt to lather and shave the teeth, tongue, or eyeballs.

6. Using the hottest water you can stand, do what you will.

NOTE: After lathering you may notice a lot of soap in the brush. In fact there is enough for 3 more lathers. Do not attempt to save it till next time. This will make your brush stiff. Shave with two friends instead. Always thoroughly rinse your brush with very hot water after use.

Anonymous
Copperas Cove, Texas



Safer Than Shell Pest Strips, Easier Than Swatting

*Another suggestion: Fly * Paper. Absolutely non-toxic and it works almost as well as pest-strips. The type I use is Aeroxon which is made by Aeroxon products, New York, N.Y. and which I bought at my local hardware store.*

Tom Davenport
Delaplane, Va.

A Medical Emergency Is

I note that Lange Medical Publications of Los Altos got favorable notice. Also a recommend n that do-it-yourself doctors get a medical dictionary to get by the argot.
My offer:

1) Dorlands' is the standard dictionary

2) *A medical emergency is anyone who is not:*

Conscious
Rational
Warm skinned
Dry → *look in the mouth if not caucasian*
Pink
Full and slow pulsed
Devoid of any holes he wasn't born with
Able to stand and walk

Sincerely yours,
John Rawland, M.D.
Des Moines, Iowa

Southeast Asian Joint Roller

Since you seem to like to do things yourself, I wonder if any of you have ever heard of or mastered the Oriental art of rolling joints or any other cigarette from a simple "machine" you can make yourself in a few minutes. Once you have mastered the technique--which took a ten-thumbed, glue-tongued idiot like myself about 3 minutes to learn--you can turn out perfect nearly cylinders, of any diameter you choose, or may be demanded by the social situation that are uniformly packed, draw smoothly, and burn evenly. All you need is a pencil-like stick 9 or 10 inches long, a piece of paper that's somewhat strong and flexible (the cover of your catalog would work fine) and slightly larger than a cigarette paper, some thread, and the makings. I use a plain bamboo chopstick for the roller because its diameter is the perfect size, bamboo is strong and flexible, and bamboo chopsticks cost no more than 25 cents a pair at any Chinese restaurant in America.

1. Take one bamboo chopstick (or any substitute) about 10" long, and split it down the center for the 1st 4 inches or so.
2. Using medium heavy paper (e.g. a magazine cover), cut a rectangle slightly larger than the size of cigarette paper you plan to use. (In Asia, cigarette papers seem slightly larger, and I cut my paper to a 3.25 by 2.5 inch size).
3. Insert paper rectangle into split chopstick so the top of the chopstick protrudes about ¼ inch beyond the paper, leaving room to tie/clamp the paper firmly. Secure the paper rectangle firmly by holding the chopstick tightly closed and looping a length of thread or nylon dental floss tightly just above and below the apper, then tying it.

To roll cigarettes:

1. Insert a cigarette paper atop the paper rectangle with the long, ungummed edge against the chopstick.
2. Sprinkle on the desired amount of whatever you're rolling. Smaller amounts are somewhat easier to handle, especially for the novice.
3. Holding the paper rectangle in the left hand, loop the chopstick and attached paper to the left, over the line of tobacco or pot, and even it by fiddling with the chopstick in a manner that feels comfortable to you. At this point, the tube of tobacco will be contained in the paper rectangle to the right of the chopstick.
4. Now twist the free end of the chopstick in clockwise direction until the rolled cigarette drops into your left hand. Grasp the butt to keep it from unrolling, moisten the seal, and trim tobacco from the ends. (If using finely processed grass, the ends should be twisted slightly to prevent spillage.)

With a little practice, and a stone to help you concentrate, you can soon produce a finely formed butt in less than 30 seconds. If you're on an economy drive, as all potheads should be, it is simple to insert a plug of tobacco in one end of the cigarette so the discarded roach contains no real stuff. For those who not do like to smoke unadulterated (what an inappropriate term!!!!) grass, it is simple to sprinkle a bit of tobacco or whateveryouhave on the top of the grass before rolling, thus cutting the mixture (ARRRRGGGHHH!!!). We have to recognize that occasional hard times requires emergency measures.

On the assumption that one of you must have mastered this technique, I have not gone into real detail. If no one should happen to know this method, and my instructions are not sufficiently clear, let me know. I can make you one or a dozen (my wife could make you a thousand--she's the one who taught me), and go so far as draw rolling diagrams.

If you get carried away with the ancient Oriental mode of rolling pot, and would like to stock them in your truck store, I could keep my idle wife busy making them at no more than two-bits each (which would be about 24 cents profit, not counting labor). Alternatively, a small hippie commune might be interested in manufacturing them as a "cottage industry" requiring no capitalization, using raw materials that could be scrounged anywhere, and demanding no greater investment than a little bit of time in an occupation that could soothingly be performed while utterly stoned. In fact, doing it while stoned is a requisite to prevent boredom. It's a catchy item with wide appeal and very low purchase price. All hand made, lovingly, knowing what they will be used for even more lovingly.

Larry Newberry
APO San Francisco

I just got finished hitchhiking through Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Madura, Bornea, Burma, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, Bulgaria, Europe, etc. Lots of Americans everywhere. If anybody wants some information about travelling in those areas, let me know. I made it from Calcutta to Munich, via Darjeeling and Kathmandu, for exactly $92 US. Cheap and interesting. Southeast Asia is my real kick, and a lot of other Americans are discovering just how groovy it is.

Virtuoso Handy Jack

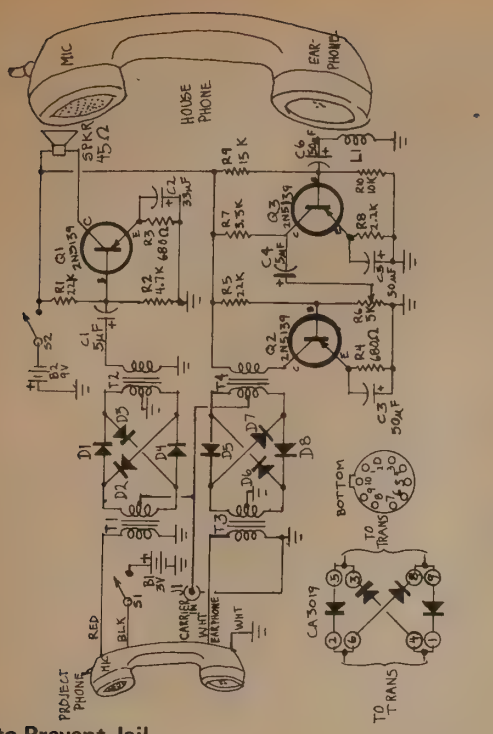
In going over your July issue, was interested to note your mention of the Handy Jack. I have used one for year--very effective. Here are three uses for it well worth featuring:

a. In case of auto wreck and car is collapsed, insert jack and use to "unpry" the car and remove victim. Last time I used it, man was badlycrushed and was able to get some of the weight of car off him. He hadskidded off road, turned upside down and roof collapsed and squeezed him. The Handyman Jack took a lot of weight off him, but I still couldn't get him out, although he was alive when I first reached him. If I had had two of these, I might have gotten him out--but dead when our ambulance arrived and took a tow truck to lift car off his body!

b. When you skid off road in snow (or mud)...place Handyman Jack (or any bumper jack that will lift 3 or 4 ft.) under rear bumper. Raise to maximum height...then stand to one side and topple car off jack toward roadway. This will move rear end at least 3 ft.!! Repeat once or twice and you will have car wheels on road where they will get traction.

c. Getting car out of a deep mud hole...I have used this many times! Attach a lumber chain (or 3 or 4 strands of heavy rope..chain is best as it doesn't stretch) to a tree or possibly another car or truck. Attack chain to one end of Handyman Jack. Attach other end of jack to car spring or bumper if VERY securely fastened and work jack to pull car out. i.e. Jack is horizontal. This really works as jack will pull car at least 3 or 4 feet with each setting. Shorten chain and repeat as necessary. Carrying one of these jacks and a 100 ft. length of chain may save a $20 towing bill! And in some parts of this country there just aren't tow trucks or phones available.

Maj. Lyman F. Barry
Nunda, New York



How to Prevent Jail

I have a possible contribution for the Whole Earth Catalog which might be useful to a lot of people out there (I say "out there" because I'm locked up). The item is telephone scramblers, so that persons listening in on a phone conversation hear nothing but wierd noises; if I'd had one I might not be in my present situation.

I don't have a lot of info on commercially manufactured units--just a few addresses of manufacturerers. I believe that the Delcon Corp. in Palo Alto (a division of Hewlett-Packard) makes a unit that sells for something like $200 or so per pair. Two "major" manufacturers of the things, according to the editor of Popular Electronics magazine, are Zaring Industries, Inc., 906 W. Main St., Carmel, Indiana 46032, and Singer, 2400 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va. 22201. You might be able to get some brochures from them.

My main thing, though, is an article that appeared in the March 1970 issue of Popular Electronics that gives detailed construction plans for a simple but effective phone scrambler. I dug up an old circuit while I was in San Quentin and sent it to Pop. Elect. and they revised the circuit and did the article. A pair can be constructed relatively cheaply, and with a little parts substitution and juggling they can be made quite portable for use in phone booths, motels, etc. I believe you have some people on the staff of the Catalog who are down with electronics, so they should realize that anyone with the right equipment can easily unscramble a signal if a plain audio tone is used as the carrier. Use of an audio signal from a music-playing radio station, as suggested in the article, is much better and makes the signal virtually impossible to unscramble--but the distance between units is reduced to the range of the radio station used. It's better than nothing, though. Somebody could probably make some bread by making and selling such units, or kits--and they'd be doing a good service for a lot of people. I'd thought about doing it when I got out, but I've no idea when that will be (I've got in over 3 years already for a 1st offense pot sales). So if you think it's a useful item, see what you can do about it.

Peace Trees,
Howard N. Ingram, Jr.
Susanville, California

Cut Wood Quick

A down-home idea: if you heat with wood and hence have to cut up logs to size, you usually have 2 people at it, one holding and feeding the log along a sawhorse while the other cuts with the chainsaw. Instead try sinking say 12 posts in the ground like this:

and throw the logs to be cut in between. Then just cut down in one stroke and they're all done. Saves hours of nasty, noisy work!

Elias Velonis
Glen Rock, N.J.

Cheap Firewood

Most lumber mills will sell slab leftovers--great stove size--in truck loads for about $20. We get maple, birch and oak. We feel it is better to buy from them to supplement the standing dead wood we cut than to cut live trees. Also, Forestry Dept. will "sell" (free) lots to anyone who wants to clean up, either after there has been commercial lumbering or in anovercrowded or diseased area.
It is quite cold in Goshen (where we live) and we get a lot of snow. We insulate the house with polyurethane and pile snow up along the sides. It acts as insulation. We heat with three fire places and a cook stove.

In this area, the old timers are very friendly and full of great information. One woman knows the woods intimately and can find wild leeks, 12 kinds of mushrooms, herbs, berries, and vegetables. Many have tales to tell and medicinal "secrets" to impart to the interested.

We have a friend with female goats and the deer bucks are very interested. We hear they will mate and are interested to find if that is true. Anyone know what the product would be called? Geer Doat!

Peace,
Steve and Boston Gallo
Geoffrey Byron
Erik Celeborn
Dawn Galadriel } our babies
Brandon, Vt.

Weatherman Backhoe

We are a family of 7, not hippies or revolutionists or communitarians, just a middle-aged couple with kids who got sick of suburbia, urburbia and the world in general. We moved to a lonely mountain-side last April, and we've been happy ever since. We are living in a 6 room and pantry log cabin that we built (more on that later), and we've acquired a cow and calf, 40 chickens and a small dog. It's a good life, if somewhat isolated--I don't know who won the World Series, I don't know who won the Asian War, and I just found out 2 days ago who Manson is! Ignorance can be bliss...The road is impassible except to 4 Wheel Drive November to May.

Looking over your catalog, there are several omissions. First, dynamite and explosives. There is an excellent handbook called "Explosives in Agriculture" published by "Institute of Makers of Explosives", New York, N.Y. You can get this free from your county agent, (who, by the way, is sitting there in his office, doodling away the hours, waiting for someone to wander in so he can give away some of his *thousands* of free pamphlets). Contents include nature of explosives, handling and storage, stumpblowing, ditching, boulder-busting, subsoiling, potholing, excavating-cellars, foundations, trenches, waterholes, postholes, et cetera. It's very clearly written very explicit and diagrams are easy to read. Its ideal for someone with no experience at all (such as myself). Costs using dynamite are very cheap. We excavated a root cellar in rock for less than 2/3 cents per cubic foot. Cost goes down as you gain experience. If you are working with earth, you need dynamite.

The powder companies themselves, Atlas, Dupont, Hercules, etc. will provide all sorts of helpful data as well as lists of local suppliers. Check out Dupont's primercord for tree-falling, for instance.

Second---Chain saws. Christ man, you've got to talk about chain saws! Here's my 2 cents worth. *Don't* buy any saw you can't get serviced within one hour. That excludes everything except McCullough and Homelite, and Homelite is better. If you are using your saw heavily, you'll be in the shop frequently and the shop better be close!

Third--The blurb on the book "The Wilderness Cabin" states log cabins use up more wood. That is a lot of superficial crap, I'm surprised none of you caught it! With an ounce of iniatiative, you can build a log coliseum that *consumes* less wood than a frame-type outhouse. Observe--each Spring bulldozers clank about north America knocking down trees clearing land. These trees are then piled in long windows , and come Winter, they are BURNED !! From my front porch, right now, I can see the smoke from 17 different cleared areas, totally (I cruised them all) about 1200-1500 cords of firewood or enough logs averaging 8" diameter to build a 10 story building; 40 X 40 feet, with log joists for each floor. Now if you just stop and ask, you can have all the logs you want out of these piles. In addition, you can also cut up a couple of hundred cords of firewood to support yourself over the winter. Remember, this is all "garbage", due to be burned off so the farmers can raise more surplus wheat.

If you want to run more data on the free logs, let me know and I'll write you a step by step how-to-do-it. At any rate, they are free and you are doing the world a service by building with them instead of lumber, et cetera. Besides, it's easier, especially for the inexperienced to build with logs than with any other material.

What else? Oh, I need some engineering help. I want to make some sort of a rainwater collector and holding tank on the hillside behind our house. Its a steep 40-50% slope, covered with stumps and scrub and short native grasses. I can excavate (with a weatherman backhoe) a hole say 10X10X7' deep in the rock, which is too badly fractured to hold water. How do I line the hole? How big a collector do I need? And how do I calculate water pressure and flow rates? We get 27" of precipitation annually, probably half as snow. Little or no rain from mid-June to October. Consumption is now 30 gallons/day, would be up to 50 by next summer.

If I have to, I'll pay for the engineering consultation by swapping same on log construction, or the like. I know money would be better but I have none. Please help.

By the way, all books on building with logs (including Rustrum & Angier), read nicely but execute poorly. Is there a need for a *concise* step by step booklet on building a cabin or barn with logs? What I have in mind would be a specific type booklet, eliminating most of the options and taking advantage of cheapest and funkiest material sources, as well as allowing for total inexperience of the builder. There are lots of ways to build a log cabin, but if you are green, it's far better to have one simple, authorative set of instructions.

One more item--We have several *Eagle American Antique Kerosene Lamps*, model 700 with reflector, from *Thermwell Products Co., Inc.*, Patterson, N.J. 07524. They cost $3.99 retail, are very bright, easy to keep operating and don't give much trouble. We find them far superior to anything else we've tried, also much cheaper.

Keep up the good work.

Peace
Bob Weiszmann
Box 116
Tensed,
Idaho 83870

Redwood Global

...A cousin of the West Coast Redwoods, the Meta Sequoia, sometimes called Chinese Sequoia or Dawn Redwood, seems to do well on the East Coast. A friend of mine planted one in Long Island twenty or so years ago and it seems to have done beautifully, and it has done beautifully very recently in the Boston Public Garden where the Parks Dept. decided to plant several. Has anybody done any experimenting to find if the West Coast variety will grow in parts of the East. Maybe our climates are too extreme, but it seems worth a try. I've also heard that some of them have been planted and are doing well on the West Coast in England. I would love more information about this...

...Flying over the country, I wish that someone would make a globe for school or home in which all parts of the earth were painted in the colors that we see if we were looking at that part of the earth from outerspace wihtout any intervening clouds. We might have two such globes, one for January and the other for July. The differences in colors because of snow, greenery, etc. might be interesting. There would be no political boundaries marked on these globes. Anyone else like this idea at all?

JOHN HOLT
BOSTON, MASS.

Examining very old issues of Popular Science (can be found in libraries) ...For example: while looking through its 1939 issues of Popular Science in the school library, I found data on building and testing wind powered electrical plants; how to make pipes; and how to make a house boat out of a discarded 20,000 gal. tank. A lot of the projects then would be really considered freaky now but relevant.

John Corbett
Essex Junction, Vt.

Cheap Leather

A friend of ours wanted leather but couldn't afford the $25 or so for the hide and ended up buying a fresh hide from a local slaughter house for $3 or so and tanned it himself. We personally don't feel inclined towards doing such a thing but he came out monetarily and is richer for knowing how to do it.

Dennis and Becky Crowe
Warrenten, Oregon

Retread Your Feet

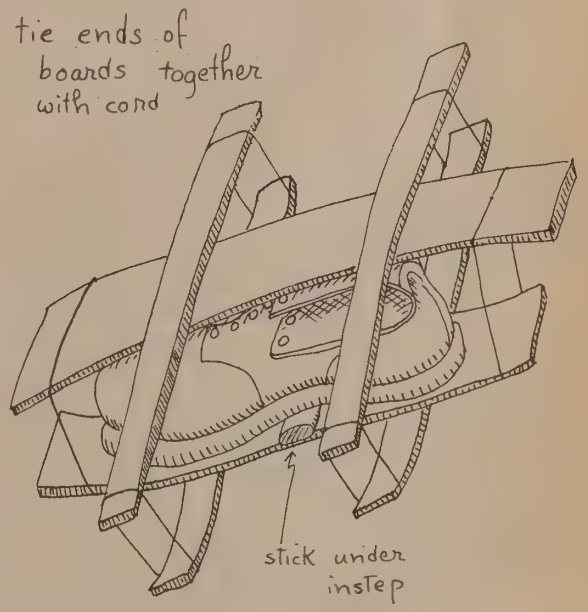
Tried and true hiking boots are a pleasure to have, and a sadness to lose. Shoe repairmen are not only expensive but their repairs often don't last very long. Here are two ways in which I've prolonged the life of my boots; they may be useful to some of you.

1) Soles from auto or truck tires

The soles on my boots were smooth and still firmly attached--just thin. If you have lug soles (vibrams, etc.) you'll have to modify this technique. If the old soles are coming off, you'll either have to take them off entirely or glue them down securely.

First, get a discarded tire. There are lots of them along back roads. I used a near-new tire (blown out) with a heavy duty tread. Cut out a section slightly longer than your boot and then cut off the side walls. Long-handled pruning shears work fine for cutting tires. Next, pry the heel off your boot and thoroughly work over the bottom of the boot and the inside of the tire with a stiff wire brush (the first key to success). Coat the two surfaces with a thermosetting resin (like epoxy) and clamp together **securely** *(the second key to success).*

Here's how I clamped mine---



Let it dry for about 24 hours, and then trim the tire to the shape of the boot. I wasn't too fussy about looks; if you don't like the sole sticking out here and there, you'll need to finish the job with a wire grinding wheel. I left the heel off and have found that it didn't make a bit of difference in how they "walk".

2) Repairing uppers with fibreglass tape and polyester resin

One of my boots was worn through at the toe. I filled the hole with fibreglass tape shredded and saturated with resin, then put a patch cut from the tape over the top and smeared this liberally with resin. Push the whole thing down until there are no trapped air bubbles. It dried hard and durable. If you don't yet have a hole, all you need do is apply a patch and soak it in resin.

I'd put on about 1,000 miles on these boots before I repaired them, and have since added another 500. If the tire manufacturer's claims are true, the soles ought to be good for another 19,500 or so. And I leave the most unique foot-prints around.

Roger Hope
Ruby Valley, Neveda

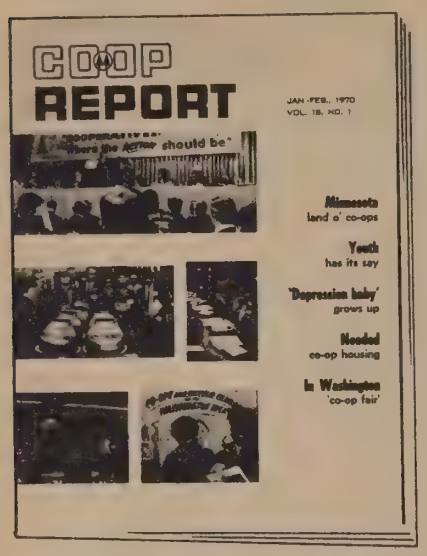
HOW

Co-op Info

Charles Edmonds reminded us that for technical information on starting a co-op, you can write to:

Cooperative League of the US A
59 East Van Buren St.
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Co-op Depot Manual $3.00
Introductory Kit $1.75
Primer of Bookkeeping for Cooperatives $1.50
Co-op Report $3/year (bi-monthly)



How to Adopt a Colony of Bees

This magical method may be used for removing bees and their honey from an attic without the use of pesticides or other violence, or for adopting a colony from a bee-tree. All the entrances, into the colony must first be carefully stopped up with plaster, calking compound or other goop. A single 3/4"diameter hole is left, over which a bee escape (one-way exit) is placed. Following this, a bee hive is strategically located with its entrance as close as possible, preferably within a few inches, of the bee escape. The hive may then be enticingly smeared with honey or sugar syrup on its landing strip and entrance. The bees will come out of their old home and will form a large swarm within a few days. At this point, a queen bee, in her cage, with courtiers, is suspended within the new hive. When the other bees learn of her presence, they will all go into the new hive, eat out the plug of sugar which seals the entrance to her royal residence, and liberate her. One then has a going colony of bees in the new hive. After a few weeks, the original colony will be quite depleted or almost entirely absent. At this point, the entrances to the attic or tree may be completely opened and the bees from the new hive will then go back, take all the honey out, and bring it into the new hive, which may then be moved to any convenient location.

I tried this method on a colony of bees in my attic with partial success. Unfortunately the bees found a new way to get back into the attic under the shingles which I had not adequately blocked, and I was left with two competing colonies. However, I think the colony in my hive is now getting stronger, and I will eventually have all the bees in it. It would seem desirable to do this in the spring when flowers are blooming, since in the autumn I have found the bees are less energetic and have to be fed with sugar syrup. A reliable source of bee supplies is the Sears Roebuck Suburban and Farm Catalog. In order to get a catalog, one must first place an order at a Sears Catalog Order Desk, and if they think you look like a good potential customer, they will give you a free catalog to take home. Supplies arrive by mail or parcel post in less than a week, but queen bees are sent only from April 15 to Oct. 1, and take about a week and one-half to two weeks to arrive.

David Collins, M.D.
San Diego, California

Worms and Other Hints

On getting "stuff"...first, try to do without, or at least wait till you have needed it--really needed it before you get it. 2nd, MAKE IT out of local NATURAL materials. 3rd, if cannot make it, borrow it. 4th, buy it used and share cost with others if it's that kind of thing. We've found several useful tools to help find used items. Most people probably know them, but here they are:

1) bulletin boards in groceries, laundramats, beadshops, bookstores, libraries
2) classified ads
3) rummage sales, garage sales advertised in papers, on bulletin boards, etc.
4) used furniture stores, junk stores, trading center, etc.

Every area has its second hand goods market if you just find it. Here in Lake Co. we have all the above PLUS a "trading post of the air", on the local radio station. Everyday from 2:30 to 3:00 the station accepts calls from anyone selling or buying anything. They give details right on the air plus phone number or address.

We've used this to locate bees, worms, a sleeping bag, rabbits, a cider press, burlap, manure, an Ashley wood heater for $10 and many other things. When we get rid of anything, we sell it thru the "trading post" as well. There are probably similar things in other rural areas, and maybe some cities. Maybe others could be started.

A word on bamboo--Great. Useful while living as screen and ornament, useful when dead as material for thousands of items. Shoots can be eaten, dead leaves pefect mulch. Extremely fast growing (6 to 8 inches in a single day, they say.)

Also, Luffa gourds can be used for rags, sponges, filters, mattresses, stuffing, shoes, etc. etc. etc. Seeds available thru most big seedmen.

People in California should never starve in the Fall for there are tons of free food given away at the Fruit and Vegetable packing sheds. We got all the pears we wanted here in Lake Co. which is big pear country. They are easily dried and preserved.

A word on Chard--BEST ALL AROUND VEGETABLE. We grow it here year round because of our climate--it doesn't mind either hot or cold weather. Can be used like lettuce or spinach, the stalks are like celery. Delicious all three ways--raw or cooked. Even if your climate is colder than ours, you can grow it if you just put a little plastic or something over it on the coldest nites. I have lots of chard seed free, if you'll send a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

I also have lots of melon and squash seed free on same basis.

Everyone should get into Tule Bundling--bundles of tules can be used for beds, boats, walls, roofs, etc. They grow wild in great profusion here at Clear Lake. The shoots can be eaten like bamboo and the roots like Jerusalem artichokes in the Fall.

Finally, I'd like to talk about worms, for I have just spent 3 weeks getting into worms and finally decided where to get mine and am getting them this weekend.

I wanted worms for lots of reasons--we needed something besides our rabbits and our compost piles to turn all the organic stuff we have into compost. Also we use worms for fishing a lot, and also we thought worms would be a great way to make a few extra bucks.

We answered all the ads in the back of Organic Gardening, and talked to 3 or 4 local growers and here is what we learned that's worth passing on.

You can either buy just worms or you can buy, from 2 places, worms plus a marketing service. This service is an agreement whereby the seller of the worms agrees to buy back all the worms you want to send him at a certain price PER POUND. Bonanza-Newton Bait Farms, of Elk Grove, Ca. pays $1.40 cents a pound and pays postage, provides containers and peat moss for shipping. Oakhaven, of Cedar Hill, Texas pays $2.25, provides nothing, and only agrees to buy for two years. Bonanza charges $375 for 100,000 worms and Oakhaven charges $500.

Now, there are lots of places that sell worms. Their prices range all the way from $85 for 100,000 to $275 for 100,000. The great fluctuation is still a mystery to me. I wrote "Brazos Bait Farms" of Waco, Texas (the $85 outfit) and asked how they could sell so cheap and he wrote back and said "The main reason I sell cheaper is because most of the worm raisers have only a few beds of worms and a few dollars to operate on. We don't have this condition. Savy?"

I do know that a large part of it is the age of the worms. Apparently they are all the BREED (hybrid red wiggler) so don't let the many different names fool you. If you get "breeders" you'll pay more than for just "pit run" (or "bed run") which includes breeders, small worms, and eggs. All worms eventually become breeders, but it takes 90 days from hatching, so it depends on how big a hurry you're in.

So, finally we decided to get pit run from a local grower for about $80 for 100,000 more or less. We live on Clear Lake and have a lot of places to sell our worms so don't need the guaranteed market of Bonanza or Oakhaven. We can get considerably more for our worms by selling wholesale to bait distributers--like $4 a pound, or so.

However, for people who are really isolated and want a minimum of hassle, maybe the guaranteed market would be good. The guy we're buying from sells to Bonanza and says he likes it fine.

To find out more about worms, just write the growers and they'll flood you with literature.

Most worms are sold by mail which is another good possibility for communes and isolated individuals, but advertising requires some cash in advance.

I liked Bronwood Worm Farm's (Bronwood, Ga.) literature best--The real straight skinny.

Love and Peace to All,
Larry, Kris, & unnamed baby
Kelley
Route 1 Box 180
Kelseyville, Ca. 95451

Out of Print How-To

Many valuable books for the community or homestead library are out-of-print. A very personable and reasonable bookman, Andrew Deskins, deals in these as well as current titles. I bought a turn-of-the-century *Farmers' Cyclopedia* in eight volumes from him last year, and I have consulted it constantly for everything from veterinary medecine to mixing whitewash to storing vegetables. A postcard will bring you his latest listings and basic "How to" books list and put you on his mailing roster. All books arrive well packed with postage paid.

G. Wray Rominger
Liberty Hill, Texas

ANATAEUS BOOKS
LAKESIDE' OREGON 97449

"HOW TO" BOOKS AND PRACTICAL BOOKS FOR THE FARMER AND 1970 PIONEER

Many of the books listed below are out-of-print. However, we try to keep copies on hand. Prices for these books vary, depending on whether the copies are new or used, the edition and condition, and availibility. Most of them are in the $5-$10 range.

We deal in new, used, and old books and out-of-print books. If you do not see the one you want listed, write us.

Please let us know at the time you write whether you want us to find a copy for you if the one you want is not in stock.

Send no money until we have quoted condition and price to you.

Cherry, Elaine C. — *Flourescent Light Gardening*
Clarkson, Rosetta E.— *Herbs: Their Culture and Uses*
Cobleigh— *Handy Farm Devices and How to Make Them*
Coburn— *The Book of Alfalfa*
Cocannover— *Farming with Nature*
Coon— *Using Wayside Plants*
Dodd, Helen— *The Healthful Farmhouse. By a Farmer's Wife*
Duggar— *Mushroom Growing*
Falconer— *Mushrooms: How to Grow Them*
Hexamer— *Asparagus*
Hill— *The Homeowner's Guide to Landscaping*
Hunter, Beatrice Trum— *Gardening Without Poisons*
Hutchinson, W.Z.— *Advanced Bee Culture*
Johnson— *Managing a Farm*
Kains— *Five Acres and Independence*
Kains— *We Wanted a Farm*
Kingsbury— *Deadly Harvest: A Guide to Common Poisonous Plants*
Lorette— *The Lorette System of Pruning*
MacKenyie— *Goat Husbandry*
Medsger— *Edible Wild Plants*
Moreland— *A Practical Guide to Successful Farming*
Muenscher— *Poisonous Plants of the United States*
Nissley— *Starting Early Vegetable and Flowering Plants Under Glass*
Ortloff & Raymore— *Garden Planning and Building*
Perason— *Success on the Small Farm*
Roberts— *The Farmer His Own Builder*
Robinson— *Plans for a Small Barn*
Robinson— *The Have-More Plan*
Robinson, Wend & Whitney— *Layout for a Productive Homestead*
Root, A.I. and E.R.— *The ABC and XYZ of Bee Culture*
Scovill— *Farm Accounting*
Shaw— *Clovers and How to Grow Them*
Simmons, Adelina Grenier— *Herb Gardening in Five Seasons*
Staten— *Grasses and Grassland Farming*
Stout, Ruth— *A New Method Of Mulch Gardening, How to Have a Green Thumb Without an Aching Back*
Turkey— *Dwarfed Fruit Trees*
Turkey— *Vegetable Forcing*
Walsh, Helen— *Starting Right with Milk Goats*
Watts— *Vegetable Forcing*
Westcott, Cynthia— *The Gardener's Bug Book*
Aul— *How to Build Garden Structures*
Barry— *Barry's Fruit Garden*
Deere, John— *The Operation, Care and Repair of Farm Machinery*
Harris— *Harris on the Pig*
Kains— *Gardening Short Cuts*
Kains— *Grow Your Own Fruit*
Meech— *Quince Culture*
Tetlow— *We Farm for a Hobby and Make It Pay*
Waugh— *Fruit Harvesting, Storing, Marketing*
White— *Cranberry Culture*

And Others....

Developing Access to Info on Nutrition, Shelter, Crafts & Industry, and Education

This group is into building a rapid-access file of practical information for decentralist living. Write what you know to or request what you don't know from:

New Life Environmental Designs Institute
5701 Mashall Foch
New Orleans, La. 70124

Rockbottom Farm

A part of our activities of special interest to some of your readers and one which is not emphasized in the form letter is that of organic farming on a large scale. Many of the backyard garden procedures promoted in gardening books you recommend are impossible on a commercial scale. We've learned the hard way, for example, that heavy mulching of large acerage is economically ridiculous and destructive ecologically except in special cases where large quantities of appropriate organic industrial waste is available. In all other cases to mulch one acre of ground to the usually recommended depth requires ripping off on the average five other acres of land for the organic material (usually grass) it produces each year.

Another aspect of much less interest to most of your readers, but not those we wish to reach, is that we are committed to producing a significant agricultural surplus (i.e. profit). A commune run on any other basis may be temporarily rewarding on a personal level but is of little significance as a social alternative...

W. Ransom for Rockbottom

ROCKBOTTOM FARM FORM LETTER LATE FALL 1970

Rockbottom needs people who know how to work, who can decide (verbally or nonverbally) what they want out of life, and then physically and mentally work for it steadily, even through exhaustion and depression, for however long it takes, and enjoy themselves along the way, especially if they have skills and experience.

If you're too young, or for some other reason don't know whether you're this kind of person or not, but hope you are, or think you could learn to be, we are willing to help find out--it usually doesn't take long.

Rockbottom is first of all a farm and depends on farming for its survival amd prosperity, and that means responsible work, on a regular schedule, in an organized way, 50 hours a week minimum--for the rest of your life:..

•

Here are some of the types of work that we do: Feeding and caring for animals, shoveling their shit, milking, slaughtering and butchering.

Producing organic vegetables for ourselves and for market which includes: planning, plowing, harrowing, and spreading shit with the horses-- we shoveled and spread 200 tons last year; cultivating with the horses, many hours of weeding and picking, and finally canning, freezing and marketing.

Producing maple syrup which includes tapping trees and hanging buckets, gathering sap and transporting it with horses to storage tanks, boiling down the sap--often a 24 hour a day job, packaging and selling the syrup, washing buckets, and setting up for the next year.

Construction: we will be building continuously for the foreseeable future. So far we have built a 50X70 foot barn, sugar house, 2 ponds, many roads and a large half finished addition to our house.

Felling and bucking fire wood with chain saws for the house and the maple syrup operation is also a major part of our work and we hope to cut a surplus for sale next fall.

About a forth of our labor is spent cooking, cleaning, washing dishes, caring for children,, and doing other household chores. Out of necessity this work is done mostly by the women, since we cannot spare men from the heavier work. This does not mean that women work exclusively in the house, however, they do a great deal of work outside as well.

Some of the other things we do are building fences and roads, clearing land, tanning hides, taking care of the green house, maintanance on 2 trucks, one van, the bulldozer, and a great deal of horse drawn farm equipment. Some time is also spent on planning the work, buildings, and fields, keeping accounts, answering letters, and finding markets...

•

Here are the answers to questions people ususally ask: As of the writing date we are 7 adults, 4 men, 3 women, and 3 children; age of adults ranges from 19-32. Four adults have been here a year, three for half a year. We've had a total of over 90 people here for periods ranging from a few days to several months. All but two or three of these people who have left have done so with good feelings and wishes for the place. A few had specific gripes, but most said they were leaving because the challenge we have taken on and hence the commitment and energy required were too great for not being exactly what they wanted. Anyway, there are now seven adults who have been here a while. Besides that, two or three of us have had extensive experience in other (mostly since failed) communes before this one.

There are 350 acres of land. The two main cash crops are organic vegetables and maple syrup. The production end of both is doing fine. We've had some trouble with the marketing, but our produce is top quality, and just recently the vegetable market has apparently begun to open up; we have been offered tentatively a contract for next year for probably all we can raise.

There are five work horses that do all the farm work except clearing land and building roads and ponds, for which we have a bulldozer. We also have three milk cows, many calves and pigs, three sheep, and poultry. We are now producing all our own eggs, milk, butter, cheese, and meat.

Work is distributed first according to the needs of the farm; the best qualified available people to do the job. Naturally, desire is taken into account. On the few jobs that nobody will willingly do the available people take turns. We have definite areas of responsibility with specific people in charge.

Since we are not a society we don't have a "government". We make decisions big and decide on policy by talking it over and coming to an agreement. In case of a crisis or the infrequent failure of the group to decide and act, we have a "board of directors" (two people at present) who are empowered to do so.We are very little interested in external or internal politics (power and ego struggles). We've seen too many groups tear themselves apart or paralize themselves in nominally "democratic" meetings simply because they had been taught that this was the "right way" or possibly even the only way to manage things. We talk, think, and decide. We don't vote.

The title to the land and assets is held by one person. This is a poor arrangement, because it offers little security in case of his death or mental collapse. Steps are being taken toward setting up a legal structure to handle this--but this will not change the internal "government" of the group.

"Social guidelines" and rules are not rigid and are hard to convey in a reasonable number of words. The main thing is that everyone does his share in co-operation with others and tries not to seriously annoy anybody else if it's not required to get the work done. All minor rules (and there are a few) grow out of this.

Financial arrangements: one member has put up nearly all the money so far (about $140,000), and it will be paid back (either) to him or to a foundation to establish other productive communes) at no interest and over a very long period of time, still undetermined. On the individual level nobody has any personal property on the farm, or spends any money while a member. Whatever assets people have outside the farm they are encouraged to hold onto in case they leave. We do not want or tolerate any one here simply because it would be difficult for them to leave.

We all live in one house. We try to furnish a seperate room to every adult who wants one. We don't quite make it sometimes. If you were to arrive now, you would have a room. All children over about a year sleep in the same room. Almost anything you say or do in your room can and ususally is heard by others. There's very little privacy (but some). This has ceased almost completely to be a problem to any of us. Even if your room were sound proof, you couldn't hide very much very long here, anyway. We take a bath a week in winter, no inside toilet. Level of health is pretty good, diet is excellent. We all eat together.

No pets of any kind--NO EXCEPTIONS. This is one of the hardest lessons we've had to learn, so we've learned it (we hope) forever.

There is no set upper limit to the number of members. We've had as many as 20 at one time and it seemed to work all right. When our population is bigger and the farm work is under control we will be open to other kinds of work such as crafts and ecologically acceptable industry. But because we occupy a large piece of land, and because people are hungry, and because we want it to be, the farm is basic, and its requirements will always come first.

For practical purposes children are considered to be communal. Within reason children are expected to help like everyone else. All adults have responsiblity for all children. Spoiled children who come here always get rapidly unspoiled. Any child who intentionally does something he shouldn't can and usually does get spanked by an adult. Without exception every child who has been here has loved it--often after a day or two of testing us and finding out we don't game.

Some day we will have our own school. Until then our kids go to the local public school. Our relations with our neighbors are excellent. Rural Vermonters are a pretty fantastic variety of people. We are liked and respected, even though most of the superficial aspects of our life style are quite different from theirs. We are sometimes referred to (not in our presence) as "Bottomsup"--probably because in warm weather we're not much concerned about clothes and because it's known that some of us like to drink a quantity of our homebrew on Saturday night.

If all this is appealing or acceptable to you, you could visit us immediately with a view to joining us. You must tell us when you're coming, and if you are here during work time, you must work. Sundays, and other days after 4:30 are off (supposedly). If you wish to come for a short visit Sunday would definitely be the best day.

Strafford is 20 miles northwest of White River Junction, Vermont, and anyone in town can direct you to the farm, or call us at 765-6553. The country is steep, mostly wooded and rocky, quite beautiful and rather wild. The weather is changeable and in season severe...

•

We offer pure, State of Vermont Grade A maple syrup for sale, made completely by us for $3.00 a quart or $10.00 a gallon, plus postage. (The cost by zip code is: 010-250=$1.00; 250-800=$1.50; 800 on= $1.80 These numbers refer to the first three digits of your zip code. Forth class parcel post will take up to 2 weeks for delivery. Add $.35 for special handling.

Order from: ROCKBOTTOM FARM, STRAFFORD, VERMONT 05072.

Cheap Buckskin

This is the lowest-cost deerskin short of gunning your own that we've seen.

The Original Vermont Country Store
Weston, Vermont 05161

GENUINE DEERSKIN PELT
Has Dozens of New Uses

The people who make our fine deerskin gloves let us have some genuine soft, tanned deerskin pelts; we've sold so many in the store we know our customers will want to order them by mail. So many uses:— like soft absorbent chamois for washing cars, for washing and drying windows, polishing, drying, dusting and the like in the house. Young ladies are (believe it or not) making skirts and jackets of them. Men are buying them to make shirts; children to play with. They are soft as butter. Can be dyed any color. No two alike. They'll vary widely; some will be from 30 to 36" long and 18" in the center in irregular shapes. Some have small holes. But when you realize the absurdly low price, you'll see what a buy this is. **No. 11629 $3.00** each. **Weight 1 lb.** Special FOUR for **$10.00. Weight 2 lbs.**

What to Do After the Town Blows Up

Remember the bank burning in Santa Barbara; Isla Vista and all that? A Citizen's Commission in the town took the view that it happened for reasons, and that those reasons could be examined reasonably and dealt with reasonably without calling (or considering) anybody Villain. They made a remarkable report.

Mrs. Pedotti, Co-chairman of the Commission (also Steve Baer's mother-in-law), wrote to us: "The Commission report is sort of a 'do it yourself' recipe for rehabilitation of a community after violent upheaval. The need may be quite widespread!"

Report of the Santa Barbara Citizens Commission on Civil Disorders

September 1970; 41 pp.
$1.00 postpaid
from:
Commission on Civil Disorders
914 Santa Barbara St.
Santa Barbara, Ca. 93101

Hammox

South American type hammocks. These are really hard to obtain in the U.S., it seems. But for millions of people in Latin America, this type of hammock is the only bed at hand and is perfectly fuctional. They are really comfortable, washable, and portable--needing only 2 short ropes to be anchored to posts or to hooks at opposite walls of a room. Unlike conventional lawn hammocks, they have no rods or dowels. Instead, the owner positions himself at a slight diagonal to the longitudinal axis and thus lies perfectly straight (flat) across, not sagging in the middle as with conventional type hammocks. Recommended by returning Peace Corps volunteers.

They come in two sizes, a single for one person (best) and the doble *for two (or more). Prices start at $6 in South America, but I believe they are selling for $11 at a store called the Phoenix, Wisconsin Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. You might check this out, as it would really be a most useful addition to offer them here at fair prices (much better than old, broken down, infested mattresses on the floor--for people in tight situations). Swung low, they are very good for babies.*

With a medium weight cotton blanket for a covering (called covija *in Clombia), the owner will stay warm in temperatures down to 50 degrees. Beyond that I haven't had the opportunity to experiment. If you already know about these, please tell us where we might be able to obtain some. They could most easily be imported from Baranquilla, Columbia, where there are several factories.*

Michael Lambert
Advanced Society Projects
Boston, Mass.

Hydroponics for Communities

"The Magic Garden is the name of a hydroponic process for the quick, year-round producilon of produce as developed by Hyrdoculture, Inc. of Phoenix, an international leader in the field of soil-less food production.

"Malcolm Lentz, president of Hydroculture, Inc., recently returned from a visit to oil-rich, soil-poor Kuwait, after an invitation from its government, declared Hydroculture to be ideally suited to the conditions encountered. The United Nations is providing funds for a pilot operation in Lebanon, to be built and staffed by Hydroculture personnel. Lentz expresses confidence that this will be the forerunner of a major development in the Arab lands...

"The Magic Garden greenhouse was invented by Lem Jones, a former Texan, who joined Hydroculture, Inc. in January of 1969 and is manager of the Greenhouse Division The Magic Garden provides controlled climatic conditions necessary for year-round hydrponic farming. The steel-frame structure is covered with a super clearlite filon, a fibreglass reinforced plastic, allowing maximum transmission of light.

"The real 'magic' begins inside, where plants are raised by almost total automation. Temperature, humidity and air circulation are controlled. Electronic sensing devices provide the right plant food combinations at the right intervals for the production of gourmet-quality vegetables on a year-round basis..

"The Magic Garden hydroponic vegetable crops grow faster than field crops because of the nearly perfect environment, and they are protected from all soil diseases, weeds, drought, frost, hail, wind and insects. No raw organic fertilizers are used.

"The tomatoes are vine ripened and of superior flavor, appearance and holding quality. No DDT or other sprays leaving a harmful residue are utilized. The product beings a premium price in the market.

Until I read this item a few weeks ago I had no idea that automated hydroponics was currently technically feasible or commercially viable. But this company seems to have solved the basic problems (their research director used to run Boeing's spacecraft hydroponics program) and can get up anyone who wants to operate one of their units with a plant and training to run it. While the cost is currently beyond the reach of most communal groups, Hydroculutre has plans for developing family-sized units for a price of about $500, for the "next generation". Their current yield runs about 7.5 pounds of vegetables per square foot per year.Tomatoes, for instance., develop from seedlings to maturity in 60 days, vine-ripened. They also have a program whereby absentee owners can purchase a greenhouse and Hydroculture will operate it and market the produce.

Perhaps a consortium of communal groups could take advantage of this program to realize economics of scale in producing food for themselves and/or export. But lacking data on the cost of such a venture and of the willingness of this compnay to deal with subculture types, this is but an innocent surmise. At any rate, Hydroculture may prove to be useful information resource for hothouse experimenters. Perhaps non-investors could get into their training course...

Victory through Vegetables
Geoffrey Dutton
Cambridge, Mass.

British Columbia, Alaska, and New Zealand

Canadian Immigration

Mother Earth News #6 *describes an excellent guide to Canadian immigration, available for 5 cents from:*

Montreal Council to Aid War Resisters
Case Postale 5
Succ. WSMT
Montreal 251, Quebec
Canada

One quote: "Some immigration offices seem to be running their own independent immigration policy."

Island Reality—In Depth

This letter responds to a piece we carried last year about the Queen Charlotte Islands off the west coast of Canada. The information looks valuable for anyone seriously considering land almost anywhere north of Seattle.

After hearing VERY much about Keith Gilbert's "Island fantasy–In Depth", the article was finally loaned to us by the local Magistrate and editor of the local paper, that we might reply to it.

First, our qualifications for writing: last summer, we became landed immigrants in Canada, from the US. "We" consists of man, wife, 2 boys, one baby girl, one cat, and a truckload of old farm implements and camping gear. We were accepted as immigrants on the basis of very straight job skills–psychiatric aid and computer programer. Farming counts only 1 point on an application. In Sept., Ed came up on a survey trip to Queen Charlotte Isl., after we'd studied books, maps, and gov't publications. He found a place to live and a job, then returned to Vancouver to bring the family up. We've worked here, bought land, and are trying to move out to it–it's a bit inaccessible.

Some statistics about the islands, regarding how to get there: Vancouver to Sandspit via PWA (Pacific Western Airlines) is $40 ONE WAY. Prince Rupert to Masset via North Coast Airlines or Trans-provincial Airlines (seaplanes) is about $24 ONE WAY. Prince Rupert to Masset via Northland Navigation (once weekly) is about $16 ONE WAY. These fares are for one person with only a limited amount of baggage. A visitor should certainly have enough funds for his return trip and cash for expenses on the island. For further travel information, contact British Columbia House, Market Street, San Francisco.

The population is about 7,000, a bit less than ½ is Haida (only an estimate, I do not have current accurate figures). Masset and Queen Charlotte City are the main villages, as each has a hardware store, a clothing store, an RCMP detachment, and a high school. There are about 5 elementary schools, from Sandspit to Haida Village (Old Masset). BC Hydro in most villages; BC Tel is available to most of the Island. There are grocery stores and/or motels, and places to eat in most communities.

To save some expense on maps, purchase a Graham Island and a Moresby Island at scale of 1:250,000 (1" to 4 miles), which shows land status. (e.g. privately owned, timber lease or license, crown unalienate, Indian reserve, parks, etc.) Later, if you do get interested in a particular area, you can purchase the blow-ups of small areas. Climate statistics— Annual Rainfall statistics: Masset, over 60"; Sandspit, about 50"; W. Coast of the Charlottes, over 100". Hours of summer (J,J,A) sunshine: about 640. Mean Jan. temp.: 35 degrees, (coldest month), mean Aug. temp. 61 degrees (hottest month). In other words, it rains a fairly good amount, there's not much sunshine, and although temp.-wise it doesn't get very cold you feel cold due to the high humidity, and it never gets really hot in the summer. Light snow in winter.

About sensible clothing–bring it with you. Two pairs longjohns. Good quality woolen clothing, that you can put on and take off in layers. It is also extremely windy (gales) in winter, and sometimes windy in "summer". For guys fuguring on working in the woods, either in a logging camp or around your own place, a pair of leather shoes with metal spikes on the bottom will be useful. A very sturdy type of raingear is the double layer of canvas, with rubber sandwiched in between jacket and pants (one brand is Pioneer Dry Backs, another is Bone Drys).

Regarding commercial fishing: if you're not a Canadian CITIZEN (landed immigrants are not citizens), you can't even be aboard a boat commercially fishing (unless you're under 16 years of age). Anyone planning to bring a boat up of course would obtain the appropriate charts and tables.

Livestock can do allright grazing along the beach and in meadows, except in winter you will need to provide feed. A flock of chickens would provide good egg money. (Predators are the racoon and the martin and bear. There are no skunks on the Islands.) In the past, beekeeping has been unsuccessful due to sudden weather changes and unseasonable weather. Horses, ducks, goats, cows, pigs all do fine. Rabbits aren't so likely. Not much local livestock for sale; would need to bring it in.

There are NOT wild cattle on the island. It is highly illegal to shoot any cattle in the Charlottes. If caught, it's a mighty stiff fine, and you will incur the wrath of the various cattle owners and farmers.

Regarding occupancy of unoccupied buildings: if privately owned you will have to contend with the owner, probably rather quickly. If owned by the Crown, it's illegal and can easily be enforced.

Regarding protein: you can legally shoot deer year round. A new arrival should bring a gun for that purpose and promptly get his license and tag. The elk are way back and hard to get. Razor Clams are available for the digging and the cleaning, the latter is no quick matter. Crab traps can be set at low tides. A pressure canner is the only way to safely put up meats and low acid vegetables. Sears sells a large one for about $35 (this side of the border, the price nearly doubles).

Regarding gardening: the home vegetable garden is of course practical and possible, with a fairly good amount of plain hard work applied to improving the soil. As obvious from the climate statistics, forget about watermellon and other crops requiring a long, hot growing season. Of course, any surplus of produce would be highly marketable. At this time, there is no one here making their living off of farming.

If you want to be a believable, acceptable person, the easiest way to do it is to arrive and REALLY look for work and take it. It'd give you cash to get by on while you look about and learn what YOU think of the place. Types of work available: logging, construction, hiways, etc. The pay is good for the work you do. For chicks, the pay is crummy, working as a salesclerk, in the cannery, or as a motel maid.

Should a landed immigrant apply for Social Assistance, he will quickly be escorted to the nearest border. The Dept. of Manpower and Immigration feels Canada has a large enough welfare role, without taking on the US's.

Hudson Bay Co. is a modern dept. store chain, refers to itself as "The Bay", charges outrageous prices to Indians and does NOT put out a catalogue. For general catalogue ordering, there's Simpson's-Sears and Eaton's, about the same plastic junk and shoddy clothing as Sears and Wards in the States. Cowichan nautral (unbleached) wool garments are made by Cowichan women on Vancouver Island and are sold at various sporting goods places, and at a stiff price (socks, $5, sweater, $40).

Anyone really interested in the Islands, should read Kathleen Dalyell's book **The Queen Charlotte Islands 1774-1966.** *A large library would possibly have it. It is the most comprehensive book on the Q.C.I., written by the daughter of an early pioneer of the area.*

The argillite on the Islands belongs to the Haidas. I wouldn't bank on making a living from gold or coal. Jedway and Tasu are iron ore operations and are company towns down on Moresby Island.

Air photos are relatively expensive and cover only a small area.

There is simply no basis for the remark that "neither the white nor the Indian population would make a Negro welcome." People of many colors and creeds and nationalities have (and are now) lived here in harmony with their neighbors.

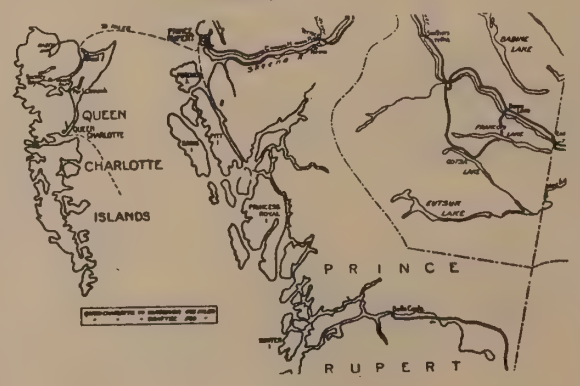
I have put off till last any mention of the Haidas, as I am reluctant (understandably, I hope) to chatter about a people I know relatively little about. Yes, I've read a few books giving historical accounts of them, seen a bit of their art and even know a few fairly well. But their outlook and actions are different, and I honestly couldn't tell you how. No, you needn't bother bringing abalone shells and blanket buttons, unless you happen to possess a magical time machine to take you back in years. No, they don't go out and procure their year's food in 3 months and live grandly for the remaining 9. The women buy groceries at the store and ready-made clothing, and the men earn their money in very ordinary ways, many fish and log. And no one lives on Laggara, save at the lighthouse (the Navy staffs the lighthouses).

Again, I strongly emphasize the need for a survey trip. If planning to camp, have GOOD gear, that really works, to keep you dry, warm, and fed. Talk to as many people as you can possibly, but, mainly, LISTEN! to what they have to say. After all, they live here and can provide much specific and general information. I personally wouldn't advise babbling a lot of headtrips, especially regarding communes– that scares Islanders, and makes them uptight (mental visions of "corrupting my children" and turning on the high school, etc. etc.). It's truly more considerate and lots easier for you to come on slowly and easily, seeing just how far community tolerances go. Also many people don't like hitchhikers. Rather than try to change that attitude, try to bring your own transportation or RENT a VW (or something) from MITCO (Misty Isles Transportation Co., which handles car rentals, a bus going up and down the Island once a day, and a ferry from Graham to Moresby).

Buying private land is expensive, in town or out, accessible or not, with or without improvemnets. Sample: 100 X 66', no improvements, 6 miles from town about $5000. Crown Land is hard to get, many forms, many turndowns, several years wait. The Provincial tax sale happens once a year.

Peace and goodwill and good fellowship to those who do come and the the same to those who would rather read the National Geographic.

Kitty Wood
Masset, BC



B.C. Land I

We are compiling a hard-core information book which could be produced cheaply about land aquisition in British Columbia. Divided into 4 parts, the book would cover the following subject matter.

Section I *Procedural Approach to Obtaining Crown Land*

This section is how to, simply and obviously as possible. Varied map selection Index Maps, Departmental Reference, Air Interim, Mining and Forestry Maps, legal descriptions, photo-optical slides, accurate measurements of land and water, legal posting, varied leases and relative laws, alternative interpretations, filing at the Land Registry applications with a few inherent subtleties, cutting survey costs, overall lease and purchase expenses. British Columbia, unlike some provinces, is almost totally unsystematic in its approach to land description, a factor which both deters potential Earth-Lords and frequently battles registered surveyors. Where systems do exist, we explain them. In lesser defined areas the reader is given at least as much knowledge as the Land Agent dealing with his claim.

Section II

The Lewis Carrolls of the land. Some arcane symbolism is perhaps threaded throughout the wrtiings of those who inform the public upon the ease of acquiring Crown Land. Social realism is abjured. We're less entertaining. In realastic awareness of hard times to come we are listing for the survival-oriented roughly half a million acres; their physical description and actual location. The acreage is listed in chart form. We attempt a legal description of each lot or section, its elevation, accessability by road or four wheel drive, double water source and specific information on each property. This is all divided into ten separate land distincts of B.C. and is the product of roughly four hundred maps.

Unlike some real-estate flyer "10,000 acres, nothing down, nothing to pay" all the listed land is currently available upon knowledgeable application. At this point it might be as well to comment that this situation will not last--this time next year much of this land might be unobtainable, many reasons, why none socially staisfactory, still less visionary.

We're for recognising any land acquired in a fragment of the universe held in trust for all men. In listing half a million acres we too are in trust.

Section III *I looked and lo! a mighty farm land came out of the West or, Here Come Ol' Greenthumb Growing Up Holy.*

Soil testing, acidity, alkalinity, correction and making arable. If you grow, what to, when to, how to. Livestock–Jesus Joe, are you raising minotaurs? Irrigation, climatic factors, conservation measures, viable alternatives to current farming procedure, aid from agricultural organization, financial information, sea-farming, economics, technology and intangibles.

Section IV *But the moon and sun are coming here anyway.*

Me, you, us, them. An enquiry into self and surroundings. Who owes what to when and can I use this to pay. Some problems stated, facts cited, theories discussed and visionaries bowed to. World-People's downtown strutting ball. This age on earth.

Self-conceived? Not quite. No virgin-birth we rather a happy sort of bastard child. Daddy pack tight, go get it. American Whole Earth Catologue and GWG jeans, home grown gentle soul of Canadian Earth Almanac.

We have illustrators, would like to include letters from a few recognised authorities, some quotations. Know what we'd like to see but the house opposite gets torn down in 30 days. Dialogue. But it's the only Newfoundland structured style house extant on the North West coast. Reply. Yes, guess it'll take all day to knock down.

The book is happening and will be ready at latest by the end of Jan., perhaps sooner. Obviously to tout it at the moment is ridiculous. Equally obvious the book will be popular in underground circles in both Canada and the USA (future issue of Rolling Stone mentions our project) and followed closely by general public interest in British Cloumbia. In addition we have access to TV and radio programming in Vancouver and Victoria and have many friends across the province. We raise some legal points, challenge a few beliefs relevant to British Columbia and Canada advocating a meaningful life-style opposed to mere consumerism. Doubtless, we shall be a focus of Provincial Government attention as people quote us in applying for their land.

That's what we're about. Many people, much work to do. We need a little help and are applying in a few directions. If we interest you and directions can be realised together we'd like it. 30 days. Please let us know soon.

Yours respectfully,
Paul Phillips
Statement of Intent
17 Boyd Street
Victoria, B.C.

B.C. Land 2

I've been intending to write you about land in southern B.C. We first tried Vancouver Island and found the government cooperative but not helpful, i.e. they'd answer a specific question but never tell you more than you asked. And most important they were very hesitant about allowing access to their land status maps, which are the only practical means of learning what land is still available. Private sources are high priced, as the land market is in a speculative stage.

The interior of southern B.C. is a different story. We found the small town land offices generally helpful. We filed on 80 acres (40 per person so you don't have to "cultivate", i.e. chop down a minimum of 40% of the trees to get title). They still *lease* to non-canadian citizens for a small annual fee and after 5 years (assuming you become a citizen) you can *purchase.* Even citizens have to lease/develop for 3 years before they can get title, so this isn't so bad. They quote you a price on the land when you first make the deal. You can buy at this price anytime between the 5th and 10th year. You can pay ¼ of the purchase price each year after you decide to buy (for 4 years). From what I gather, prices are quite reasonable, because they want the land to be developed. You have to wait about 1 year from the time you file, until your application is granted (we're still waiting). Then you must pay for a survey ($100-$500) conducted by a B.C. land surveyor. I've left out a few details for the sake of brevity, but this is the jist of obtaining land presently. "Our place" is on a dirt road 45 minutes from town. No neighbors except for deer, elk, bear, birds, streams and a mine (damn it! about one mile away). It's in a valley flanked by 10,000' peaks: beautiful, cold, clean

Peace
Kenny Rothstein

Tax Land, hm

Recently read of H.M. Dignam (tax sale service) in your supplement. It was indicated in the article that this was a good source of "cheap" land i.e. buy at or near amount of past-due taxes owed on land.

After having read several of Dignam's "catalogs" and having investigated government "tax" sales in British Columbia, I can only come to the conclusion that this is not so. In B.C. you must attend the annual government auction in Victoria to bid on land that has reverted to the government because of unpaid taxes (that's another story).

It appears that Dignam lists in its catalog land that it has successfully obtained at such auctions. The price given in the catalog is, therefore, its asking price after adding their mark-up.

I can see no reason why their prices would be lower than anyone else's. And besides you should NEVER buy land without seeing it first.

Happiness
Bruce G. Moseley
Prince George, B.C.

Alaska Costs

Wes Plouf sent us a pamphlet on Alaskan lands along with these warnings: "Land prices are low away from towns and highways, but the cost of living is the highest in the country and unemployment away from Anchorage is high. There is plenty of room here, and you will be welcomed, but Alaska still kills the careless and those who can't plan."

Fairbanks, Alaska

Apartment Rentals (excluding utilities)

1 bedroom unfurnished	$175.-196.00/month
2 bedrrom unfurnished	$227.-269.00/month

Gasoline for automobiles

Regular	$.55---$.57
Ethel	$.59---$.61

Trailer Space Rental

Approximately $45.00-$55.00/month. Includes water, sewer and garbage. Electricity, fuel and propane extra.

Current US Department of Labor figures indicates the cost of living in Fairbanks is 132% while the current cost in Seattle is listed at 100%.

Developing an Alaska farm or ranch from raw land to production requires years of hard work, and also an investment of from $30,000 to $150,000 depending on the type. A vegetable farm with 20 to 25 acres in production will cost from $1,200 to $1,500 per acre to develop. A dairy farm of 200 to 225 acres for 100 to 200 head of dairy cattle requires an investment of from $600 to $800 per head with the estimated total investment ranging from $75,000 to $150,000. An annual income of $5,000 to $10,000 may be expected.

	ANCHORAGE	*PORTLAND*
1. 5 lb. bag potatoes	*.98*	*.49*
2. large box Kellogg's Corn Flakes	*.55*	*.28*
3. half gallon enriched milk	*.93*	*.49*
4. three-pack box of potato chips	*.79*	*.69*
5. 3 lb. of hamburger	*2.07*	*1.77*
6. quart of Best Foods mayonnaise	*.89*	*.69*
7. dozen cans of Campbell's soups	*3.12*	*2.06*
8. loaf of balloon bread	*.53*	*.41*
9. six pack of Rainier Beer	*1.59*	*1.08*
10. 3 lb. of round steak	*5.07*	*3.84*
11. pound of Armour "Mira Cure" bacon	*1.19*	*.98*
12. one dozen large eggs	*.61*	*.57*
13. carton of Marlboro's	*3.39*	*2.69*
14. 4-roll pack of tissue paper	*.49*	*.39*
15. 3 lb. can of Crisco	*.93*	*.93*
	23.13	*17.36*

First Americans in New Zealand Under Fare-Subsidy Program

Special to The New York Times

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 12—Migrants from the United States have started arriving in New Zealand under a subsidized passage arrangement.

Until recently only Britons and, in a few special cases Continental Europeans, had been eligible for assistance.

In September the regular-assisted-passage program was widened to cover people from the United States and several Western European countries. Migrants accepted for the program pay only $25 for passage if they are single and $46 if married.

Since then New Zealand Government offices in the United States have received a steady flow of applicants. Among them are tradesmen and computer programmers, electrical and electronic engineers, teachers and a husband and wife who hold doctorates.

Some have already arrived and the flow is expected to increase once companies that wish to employ the applicants are found.

Salaries for many occupations in New Zealand are less than half of what is paid in the United States, but the cost of living is also lower. The main reasons for choosing a steep reduction in pay seem to be the strains and tensions of life in the United States and employment difficulties.

Many Americans arrive every year at their own expense to settle. The figure for the year ending March 31 was 1,716, an increase of 400 over the previous year. The indications are that this year's total, including subsidized immigrants, will be considerably higher.

The New York Times
13 December 1970
sent in by Roger Knights

MusicMusic

To Musical Instument Makers and Their Friends

a list is being pulled together for publication in WEC of individual instument makers in this country and Canada; those making any kind of instrument on a regular basis. I'd like to get name/address from those who know of one, or from the maker himself this information:

photos, if possible

prices

overall length/width/thickness on such things as often differ, such as dulcimers, obscure instruments, one's own inventions

whether or not you do mail order

general description/information, like how many strings; do you make both classical and steel string guitar; do you give tuning instructions if asked for, and so on.

John Dubroff
(for WHOLE EARTH CATALOG)

Dulcimers Continued

I'm hoping this reaches you in time for you to consider it for inclusion in the new catalog. You have had various people write in about mountain dulcimers in past catalogs, and I want to add my two cents on this subject.

First, a list of dulcimers I have played and liked very much:

Frank Profitt, Jr., Vilas N.C., 28642 --made the same way Frank Sr. used to. Available in several kinds of wood, all finely crafted and true. Must be individually ordered. I have one now and would not part with it.

Jean Ritchie, 7 A Locust Ave., Port Washington, N.Y.--made the same way Jean's own are--also available in various woods, finely crafted and true.

Joseph E. Smith, Musical Instruments, P.O. 791, Marshall Ca.--seen at the Renaissance Fair in 1968. Also beautifully made with a good ring.

One from back east, either made by Jethro Amburgey of Hindeman, Ky or Homer Ledford, 125 Sunset Blvd, Winchester, Ky. (not so finely made but sturdy and true with a good ring) was less expensive than the above instruments. I have heard good things about both of these makers, at least as far as their past work is concerned.

Dulcimers I have seen or played and don't like–

Jeffrey's or Appalachian Dulcimer Corp., 232 W. Frederick St., Staunton Va. 24401--I had one for several years and was glad to pass it in to a friend who was just starting out. These are well-made but heavy and do not seem to play true in the upper octave. They do not ring like the above. Price--around $100. Too much!!

Huges Co. kit for $19.95--seen in the Truck Store. This is a bunch of plywood and for the time and trouble to put it together you might as well get good wood. I don't know what it sounds like but hate to imagine.

Other sources--several are listed in past catalogs. There are 6 listed in the current SingOutI *(559 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10012) including some of the above as well as "The Dulcimer Works, 1402 Olympic Blvd, Santa Monica Ca. 940404". This last one looks like the old McCabe's Topanga Canyon Dulcimer which was very beautiful and one of the sweetest I have ever played.*

I have seen and played various ones people have made for themselves--some are very good and some are pretty funny. If you want to make one, various sources of kits and books are listed in past catalogs and in SingOutI *The Folk-Legacy Record and book by Howie Mitchell (FSL-29, record $6.95, book $2.95, Sharon, Conn. 06069) are said to be very good.*

The best know-how-to book I know of is an article in the Journal of American Folklore, Jan.-March 1958, by Charles Seeger which describes specific measurements and construction methods and shows various instrument shapes and styles, as well as giving some history of the instrument.

AS for how-to play books and records--Howie Mitchell (Folk Legacy), Jean Ritchie (Oak Publications and Folkway Records), John Putnam (The Plucked Dulcimer and How to Play It, Council of the Southern Mountains, Berea, Ky) A.W. Jeffreys' book (Tuning and Playing the Appalchian Dulcimer, 416 Parkwood Lane, Staunton Va.) are all good. But the best way is to listen to people and then do it yourself. Jean Ritchie says she asked her father to teach her how to play and he said, "There it is on the wall. Take it down and if you can play it, you can, and if you can't, you can't."

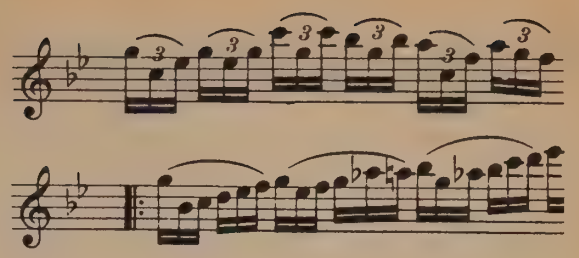
Hope some of this is some use to you,

Peace,
Peg Benepe
Palo Alto, California

Demand for Exotic is Growing

Couple of things I'd like to see listed but know of no suppliers for! One is rather exotic musical instruments—e.g. ondesmartenot; theremin; ondioline; mellotroi, etc. Who sells them? The other thing I'm seeking is a good, elementary book on playing the sitar.

Bob Shell
Roanoke, Virginia



Exotic Delicate Instruments, Especially Harpsichords

I'm a sculptor, actually, but I've lately become involved in harpsichords and clavichords. I got to reading about them, and then started building clavichords, and concentrating on them. I might mention briefly some of the qualities clavichords have which draw me to them. They are, as you probably know, an early keyboard instrument, very simple in principle. When played, they are so quiet as to be drowned out by 2 people talking. They can't be played with another instrument, as they are too quiet, and I seriously doubt that they could be played very satisfactorily in a city, due to traffic noise. But (the delicious but) they are the most sensitive of all keyboard instruments. You can play with a volume range down to nothing, and you can add vibrato to a note by pressing your finger gently up and down on the key. If you are sensitive, you can feel the vibrations of the string in your finger as you hold the key down. Now here's the thing. Almost everything you see on TV, or read in magazines, billboards, etc. etc. is designed to be seen or readby someone who is not too interested. Commercials must catch the guy just heading into the kitchen, must reach out and grab the listener. I guess one of the big things that turns me on about clavichords is that they make no attempt whatsoever to do this. You must come to them, and you must come on their terms, that is absolute silence. As you play, or listen to one, your level of hearing grows more acute. What sounded like a faint tinkling when you started becomes full, almost loud music. Then, if someone coughs, it sounds like dynamite. I like the idea of small sounds being appreciated, and of great sensitivity, which you must seek out, which is not rammed down your throat. If you approach a clavichord on its own terms, it has a tremendous amount to give.

Now for something of more use to you. In this whole bag of reviving old instruments, there are a number of sources of information. "Three Centuries of Harpsichord Making" by Frank Hubbard, Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, 02138, $12.95, is simply a fantastic book. It describes the technical processes used to make harpsichords (he doesn't deal with clavichords at all) and it is so thoroughly researched it makes your head spin. He spends quite a bit of time with general processes of the time (1500 to 1800) such as how lumber was cut and sold, what sizes of boards could be bought, how common pins were made (you wouldn't believe it!) the tools used, etc. Another great book is "The Modern Harpsichord" by Wolfgang Zuckermann, October House, 55 W.13th St. N.Y., 10011, $15.00. This deals with instruments being made today. He has good sections on old instruments and practices, then the main body of the book is a section listing modern makers, with addresses, photographs, cockeyed opinions, very good opinions, humorous anecdotes etc.

Makers of modern instruments are all in that book, but you might be interested in some of the more interesting among them, mostly those who made kits.

J. Witcher, Ancient Instruments, 17715 La Rosa Lane, Fountain Valley, California, 92708. This firm is a gas (run by 2 ex-underwater engineers) and they make harpsichords, virginals, clavichords, Gigues, Liri da Braccio, Citterns, Hurdy Gurdies, Epinettes des Vosges, Baroque Flutes, Baroque Oboes, Baroque Oboes d'Amour, Cornetti, mute Cornetti, Rackets, Curtals, and the famed Baroque Bassoon. Honest. Their dulcimers go for around $30 and $45. They also make a hurdy gurdy kit $75 and a table model clavichord kit ($95 or $125). Neat guys.

E.O. Witt, Route 3, Three Rivers, Michigan, 49093. He makes a very serious line of harpsichords and clavichords (including fretted clavichords--the only man I've heard of doing that, and in this crowded world if you're the only man doing anything, it's something). He has a good line of clavichords from $505 to $1025, and he says he supplies them partially made (all the tricky parts done) for about 2/3 that price. Ditto his harpsichords, at about half price. They look very good.

Herbert Burton, 917 O Street, P.O. Box 222, Lincoln, Neb., 68508, makes a really neat looking harpsichord kit, $590 complete with everything but liquid finishing materials. He says you can make it in 60 to 80 hours (not including finishing) using no special tools, and no clamps. It is a big, versatile, well designed instrument. He also says he ships kits the same day the order is received.

Zuckermann Harpsichords, 115 Christopher St., N.Y., 10014 is an address I'm sure you know. His hardsichord kit is $150, produces a rather ugly, squat, unversatile instrument with amazingly loud tone. He makes a clavichord kit for $100, but all you get is a keyboard, piece of plywood for soundboard, some wire and other odd bits and pieces.

Frank Hubbard, 185 A Wyman St., Waltham, Mass., 02154. Fantastic maker of instruments (all harpsichords). He makes a kit ($700 for one keyboard, $900 for two) which is difficult and exacting and only to be undetaken by experienced woodworkers, but which makes an instrument about as good as any you can buy (including the $4000 ones!) Top of the line stuff, for serious people only.

William Post Ross, 791 Tremont St., Room 515, Boston, 02118, though mostly a serious maker of fime harpsichords, has a virginal kit (snicker snicker) for about $560. Virginals are rectangular harpsichords, with a rounder, "tubbier", sometimes louder tone than harpsichords. They don't take up much room in a house. His kit produces a historically accurate 18th century Italian instrument.

S.R. Williams, 1229 Olancha Dr., Los Angeles, 90065, makes kits, for a small harpsichord, a triangular spinet, and one or two other things, but I've lost the brochure. They looked good, though, not too expensive.

More stuff. H.L. Wild, 510 East 11 St., N.Y., 10009, is a fantastic source for guitar supplies. He has all the woods (Deluxe German German Silver spruce etc.) necks, rosettes, fret wire, tools, books, everything, Really great. Banjo parts too!

I don't know if you want all this junk or not, but I suspect that the kind of people who want to stop killing, stop eating plastic food, stop building plastic relationships, get off the ladder of success, who want to smell trees, and hear the little noises in the world, would also like to hear and make music, and make their own instruments. If nothing else, out in the boondocks of Kentucky there is a clavichord freak (who would have thought...)

Harold R. Lungland
Murray, Kentucky

MusicMusic

Bagpipes At Last

For those who may be interested in bagpipes–acquiring them or playing them, there is an excellent company in Scotland:

Hugh MacPherson Ltd.
17 West Maitland Street
Edinburgh 12, Scotland

Importing them yourself is about 4 times cheaper than buying one over here. Futhermore, the quality is better and the service is extremely courteous (although slow. It takes 3 months to get your bagpipe after ordering it) It is worth it however. A full sized bagpipe–full mounted in imitation ivory costs about $84.52 in American money (at the current rate of exchange) (That's another thing they'll do for you. They'll translate their prices into recognizable money symbols for Americans) In California, a cheap Pakistani imitation Scottish bagpipe costs $150.00!!! Since MacPherson's things are made of selected African blackwood and constructed with an old fashioned pride-of-craftsmanship, there can be no comparison. Their fanciest, a full mounted model in H.M. silver either chased or engraved costs 170 pounds. (let someone else translate that into dollars. I asked them for price translation of the low priced models.) Furthermore, they even offer a miniature bagpipe suited for indoor playing for about $50 (£22 10 0). They sell also practice changers, instruction books, collections of the Ceol Mor, maintence accessories and even superfluous goodies like highland costumes for performers. They will send you a catalogue (of sorts) if you write them. I highly recommend the practice chanter for starting. It costs about $8 for the simplest and will teach you the notes and let you play tunes. An excellent beginners instruction book is the College of Piping Tutor Book I, by Seumas Masneill and Thomas Pearston. Also order extra reeds with your chanter. The plastic types last a long time.

–Tiny Alice
Los Angeles, California

Oldies but Goodies

The Musical Heritage Society *has released over 500 recorded discs which offer outstanding performances and unsurpassed engineering. The repertoire represents all periods, but with a particualr emphasis on Renaissance and Baroque. Over one-half of the music has never before been recorded, and there are a considerable number of extraordinary sets, such as the complete organ works of Bach (25 discs); the complete piano sonatas of Beethoven (11 discs), and all 100 of Haydn's symphonies (49 discs). The Society even conducts polls of its members to receive suggestions for future releases.*

The Society's records have won more awards than any other American record company during the past seven years, and many of their releases have won the distinguished Grand Prix di Disque. The sonic quality of these discs represents the current state of the recording art and are almost never in less than perfect condition. However, in the unlikely event that any record proves defective or not to your liking, you may return it to the Society for exchange, credit, or refund. As an extra bonus, the records are in a polyethylene lined white paper sleeve with window labels. The liner notes are never insulting.

These recordings, all of which are stereo LP's, are not sold in record stores, and consequently are not listed in the Schwann catalogue. The price per disc is $2.79, with a flat fee of 60 cents per shipment for postage. The Society sends, to its members, monthly announcements of forthcoming releases, but they are merely announcements: no record is sent unless you specifically order it. There is no minimum number of discs which must be purchased, no membership fee, and no annoying card to return in order to prevent the shipment of records. To become a member, you need only write them and request their catalogue and monthly announcements.

The Musical Heritage Society
1991 Broadway
New York, New York 10023

Ron Goldstein
Oxford, Pennsylvania

Learn Music Music Music

Here's a system for learning to play music: Play one phrase over and over, concentrating on always repeating it exactly, exactly. Learn from your mistakes as you go. The better you get at repeating that first phrase exactly each time, the more new things you will be able to play. It is the fastest way there this week. Next week, too. Try it. If at first you don't succeed, adapt.

Ron Williams
ONYX
NYC

Super Guitars

Up till about two months ago it would have been impossible to even consider listing ourselves in your catalog due to the fact that our instruments were very highly priced; with a long backlog of orders. We felt at that point that we had an obligation and committment to people other than the large money-making groups and single entertainers (i.e. Bob Dylan, The Band, Richie Havens, John Sebastian, Jake Holmes, Judy Collins, etc.); so we reorganized the shop and started training people in building fine quality, handmade guitars.

We are now in the process of having our catalog printed. For the time being we have enclosed a description and price list of all our instruments: we will try to forward some pictures to you, so that you can see and judge for yourselves our high quality standard.

Yours faithfully,
Michael Gurian
Gurian Guitars, Limited
100 Grand Street,
N.Y., N.Y. 10013

STEEL STRINGS

Size 1 — **Mahogany sides and back; spruce top; black ebony fingerboard; Schaller machine heads; 12 fret to the body; plays best with light or extra light guage strings; price, $250.00**

Size 3 — **Mahagany sides and back; spruce top; black ebony fingerboard; Schaller machine heads; 14 frets to the body; plays best with light or medium guage strings; price, $325.00**

Size 3 — **same as above, but, with rosewood sides & back; price, $425.00**

Jumbo — **Mahogany sides & back; spruce top; black ebony fingerboard; Schaller machine heads; 14 frets to the body; plays best with medium or heavy guage strings; price, $300.00**

Jumbo — **same as above, but, with rosewood sides & back; price, $400.00**

Classical Guitars

CL 1 — **Mahogany sides & back; European spruce top; black ebony fingerboard; Landstorfer machine heads, when available; price, $325.00**

CL 2 — **Indian rosewood sides and bhck; European spruce top; black ebony fingerboard; Landstorfer machine heads, when available; price, $425.00**

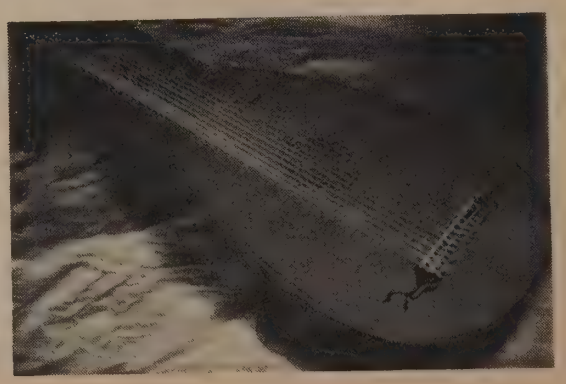
CL 3 — **Concert model: Brazilian rosewood sides & back; best quality European spruce top; black ebony fingerboard; Landstorfer machine heads, when available; price, $525.00**

Flamenco

In keeping with the tradition of the flamenco guitar, I have developed a guitar that possesses the brightness and clarity of sound sought after by flamenco guitarists. In addition, my guitars have the sound projection of a classical guitar. For this result, I use specially selected woods for the top, back, and sides. If preferred, the traditional Spanish cypress would be used. As in the classical models, Peruvian mahogany and black ebony are used for the neck and fingerboard. The head may be fitted with friction pegs or Landstorfer machines. This model also has a handmade rosette. The price of the flamenco guitar is $750.00.

Lutes

1) Elizabethan: This model is constructed with either 7 or 8 courses, depending on personal preferences. Woods employed are Peruvian mahogany for the neck with black ebony for the the fingerboard, curly maple for the boat and spruce for the top. Rosettes are designed and handcarved in the traditional manner.
The price for this model is $850.00.



Sony & Barbara & hot water

Stereo Discounts

Did you recently pay full list price for stereo components or recording tape? If so, you got burned. Next time, a discount house can put a comfortable distance between you and the heat. Many discount houses advertise in *Stereo Review* and *HIgh Fidelity,* but I've narrowed the list to 6 that give the lowest prices--which doesn't mean, of course, that some more equally good ones may not spring up. These discount houses, by the way, are NOT clubs and don't charge membership fees, although there are such clubs dealing in stereo gear. To my knowledge, these clubs don't match the discounts of the discount houses. The 6 discount houses mentioned above are:

Downtown Audio
17 Warren Street
New York, NY 10007

Dixie Hi-Fidelity Wholesalers
10530 Detrick Avenue
Kensington, MD 20795

Hi-Fidelity Center
239 East 149 Street
Bronx, NY 10451

Boston Audio Co.
1 Discount Drive
Randolph, MA 02368

Rabsons 57 Street Inc.
119 West 57 Street
New York, NY 10019

Carston Studios
R.D. 3; Route 7
Brookfield, CT 06804

I've personally had satisfactory dealings with the first three. I haven't ordered from the others, but they offer equally low prices. Here as with any purchase, it pays to check each house's price on a given component. Some of available discounts follow:

Component	*List Price*	*Discount Price*
Dynaco SCA-80 amplifier, wired	*$249.95*	*$165.00*
Shure M44E cartridge	*34 . 95*	*10.50*
Superex ST-Pro–B headphones	*49.95*	*32.00*
Garrard 40B changer with base, dust cover, less cartridge	*55.50*	*33.48*
Harman-Kardon HK-50 speaker system	*95.00*	*55.00*
Watts Dust Bug	*6.50*	*4.95*

Certain brands of equipment are fair traded and theoretically can't be sold below list price, but you can sometimes get around this by ordering a fair-traded component and a non-fair-traded component together. Discounts are even better on complete systems than on individual components.

In the market for a low-cost stereo cartridge tracking at 2 to 3½ grams, such as the Shure M44-7, ADC 220X, Pickering P/AT, or Empire 909/X? Forget them--you want the Grado FTR at not $24.95, not $19.95, but $9.95 from Grado Laboratories, 4614 6th Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11220. Or a discount house may have it for $5 to $7.

In Stereo Review *July 1969 survey of cartridges the FTR ramked a close third in sound quality behind the ADC 25 ($100) and the Elac STS-444-12 ($69.50), and ahead of cartridges costing up to $69.50 (to keep things in perspective, some of the more expensive cartridges tracked at lower forces than the FTR). Not having a pile of test equipment, I can only add that I've been using an FTR for a year and that it does what it's supposed to.*

Other Grado cartridges are the FTE ($19.95 with elliptical stylus), FCR ($25), and FCE ($35 with elliptical stylus). According to Grado, the FC series cartridges are assembled more carefully than those of the FT series. However, I don't know of any test reports on them.

R. Andrews Buc
Clayton, Mo.

Two human fetuses from the sequence of these at the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry.

SB '63

Gardener's Abstracts

Gardener's Abstracts is a quarterly guide to all the gardening literature that is published in the English language. Actually it is more than a guide, it is a constantly updated handbook; the abstracts are not simple descriptions of articles, they are careful summaries of articles. Seldom need one go beyond the quintessence herein presented, but, if it is necessary, the Santa Barbara Public Library will provide free copies of any articles abstracted. The range of contents is impressive: trees, shrubs, vegetables and flowers, soils and fertilizers; landscaping, culture methods; conservation and ecology; natural and public domains; diseases, weeds, pests and pest control, including biological control; and reviews of new books, for instance. And there is no other publication that performs this service; this periodical manages to educate you, keep you up-to-date, and make interesting reading in the process. Each issue is fully indexed; there is a subject index, an author index, and a list of periodicals, as well as a table of contents. Futhermore, the editor is a radiological botanist.

The publishers, Leisure Abstracts, have examination copies available at $1 apiece.

You should see my tomatoes...

David Hall
Santa Barbara, California

Where For Kitchen Stuff?

Please some talk on kitchen tools and where to get them at reasonable prices. You can make the best food and negate its value with aluminium cookware. Is there stainless steel better than Revere Ware? Where's a good source for earthenware? One for wooden utensils?

Judee LeKashman
Albion, California

The Cookbook's Cookbook

My thing being cooking--I'm letting you in on something that your conscience MUST compel you to share.

Several years ago I was browsing through the high-priced cookbooks in a large Department store. In several expensive books on Southern cooking I found most of the better recipes were credited to the "Purefoy Hotel Cookbook". My mother is from Alabama and I knew she had the original. I wrote to the small town in Alabama wherein it originated to see if there were any old copies around. Ho! The little unassuming classic is not for $10-20 but $2.95 from:

Mrs. Robert P. Purefoy
P.O. Box 98
Talladega, Alabama 35160

This book is the real thing and if you ever wondered what happened to old-fashioned cooking and household knowledge--it's in this little book. This is the Old South, meaning fancy cleaners (that pollute) weren't available and "store bought" goods are limited. Included hints on cleaning, sewing, making wines, etc. and has the rather unusual virtue of being authentic. Also excellent tips on stain removal--great for those of us who can't or won't just throw away and replace.

One note--The basic ingredients called for are generally "unprocessed", esp. hams. The hams in the book refer to hard "country" hams, now considered a luxury. (By the way--for those who are involved in raising everything--in the Old South, everyone didn't have a smokehouse. Hams and bacon were often "plain", i.e. sugar cured. They were rubbed down daily with a 50/50 sugar and salt mixture and shelved for air to circulate around until hardening. After each rub--sprinkle well with pepper.)

Also: The Joy of Cooking; I suggest that people try to find old editions, preferably WW II vintage. The recipes include many extras on saving money due to rationing. Besides, it's cheaper used.

Jerry & Maria Merchant
Tampa, Fla.

New Colleges

There is no New Schools Exchange for colleges, but Lisa Fischel and anyone else interested can begin to construct one by looking at the following three pieces of the action--a la carte, so to speak:

--The Union for Research and Experimentation in Higher Education, based at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, is more or less a network of schools that are accredited but experimental (Antioch, Goddard, etc.)

--The September issue of--believe it or not--Esquire had a good piece on experimental schools, with details and addresses. Places like Bensalem, Prescott, New College, etc. (The same issue contains a slick, very Esquire-esque treatment of the communal scene, featuring some folks living in abandoned mine shafts. Also mentioned Lama, Libra, and some of the other New Mexico communities.)

--The Center for Educational Reform, ostensibly part of the National Student Association, keeps tab on free universities around the country, including those where credit from the mother university is granted for free u. studies. Good literature, too, on the educational reform movement in the colleges. 2115 S Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20008. Larry Magid is the director.

Anyone interested in progressive colleges ought to check with Movement people in his or her area--there is usually a lot of subliminal data found among politicos.

Since I'm still in the city I think you ought to try to get more tools relating to city problems--Grow Your Own was a jewel; we need more like it. Also, can anybody tell me where I can get a list of operating switchboards, and some stuff on how to start one?

Parting shot: how about a page on low-cost printing methods?

[See last Catalog next summer. --SB]

Go well,
Bob Fried
Philadelphia

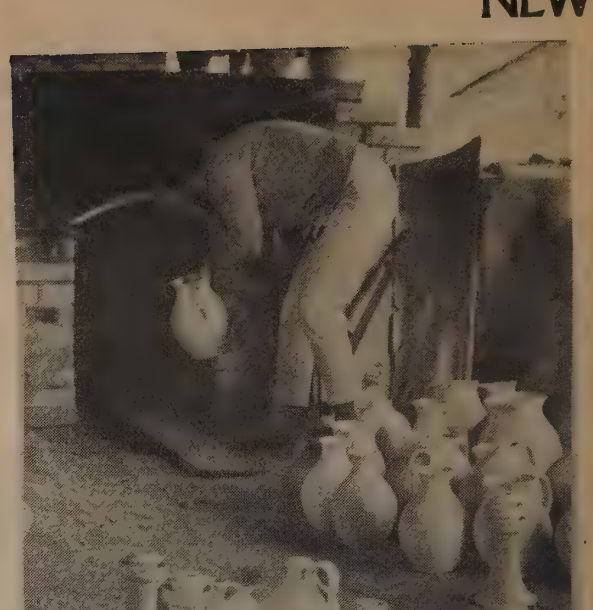
Dirt Dishes From Jugtown

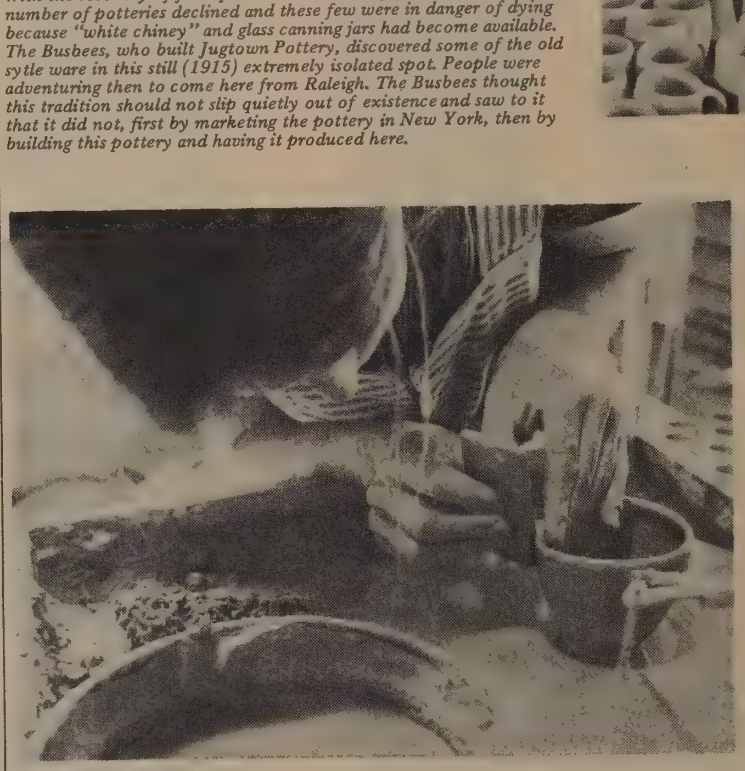
Dear Mr. Brand,

Ralph Rinzler of the Smithsonian called me yesterday after what he described as a great conversation with you on Friday, October 23, about the folk arts including the pottery made at Jugtown. He suggested I write you a little of the history of the area and the reasons for his and my deep interest in the continuation of the tradition embodied in this pottery.

The first potter in the area was operating a shop here in 1750 and other potters settled here shortly after. These people were escaping the eye of the king's governor in Virginia and they stopped when they found the Piedmont clays. They came from Staffordshire and brought with them the ground-hog kilns, lead-glazed earthenware and salt-glazed stoneware. They left England just before Staffordshire ware became so ornate and in the extreme isolation--not subject to extraneous influences--carried on a simple, useful and beautiful pottery style. They were filling the needs of frontier farmers, their neighbors near and far. They were not competing in the marketplace of the growing cities. The rural people wanted the same thing generation after generation for the containing of milk, tea, pickles, whiskey, for the rising of cream, the cooling of water, the cooking of chicken pies, to hold candles, to mark graves. And so the traditon lasted. The potteries expanded in numbers and size (they have generally been family trades accompanied by farming passed from father to son and, more recently at least also from mother to daughter) when the post civil war depression made corn unsaleable and it was turned into whiskey. Some 50 potteries hereabouts then made jugs for that trade.

With the recovery of farm prices and eventually prohibition the number of potteries declined and these few were in danger of dying because "white chiney" and glass canning jars had become available. The Busbees, who built Jugtown Pottery, discovered some of the old sytle ware in this still (1915) extremely isolated spot. People were adventuring then to come here from Raleigh. The Busbees thought this tradition should not slip quietly out of existence and saw to it that it did not, first by marketing the pottery in New York, then by building this pottery and having it produced here.





Some of the forms we make here today are linked way back to English pottery, some were the development of a settler's life, have evolved in these 200 years and some are being designed n present needs. The chicken pie dishes we make are identical to ones being excavated at Jamestown, Virginia which are consid to be the earliest (non-Indian) pottery form made in America. jars and jugs of salt glaze stoneware and kitchen earthenware u earliest types of pieces made. Other simple and useful forms w added over the years, such as casseroles, vases (as people had t flowers), and platters (as food was more plentiful). An exact chronology we don't have. But we do know that any new form response to a need. The function came first; there was no time probably no inclination to ornateness. Playfulness showed onl in the often whimsical, sometimes tender, occasionally hilario drawings in cobalt which decorate many salt glaze pieces.

We make now around 70 forms, many in 4 or 5 different sizes some in both earthenware and stoneware. We have 3 earthenw glazes (no longer lead, but clear, showing the color of the clay stoneware glazes including the now quite rare salt glaze. We di own clays locally and process them. A horse turns the pug mil grinds the clay. The pottery is all hand turned on a wheel, dri fired to harden, glazed and burned a second time; the earthen oil-burning kilns to about 2000 degrees and the stoneware in burning groundhog kilns to above 2300 degrees the melting temperatures of salt.

Catalogo

I should like to suggest the following catalogue for your Whole Earth Catalogue: El Centro Comercial of Box 1074, San Antonio, Texas.

Many of us who live close to the border of Mexico are bilingual. Ask for CATALOGO 1966. It's free! 66 pages and contains:

Catalogs of books for sale dirt cheap--in Spanish e.g.

Ocult Science

Music and Songs

"The head of Pancho Villa" (someone cut off his head)

"Huckleberry Finn"

Poetry

Medical Guides

Medical Plants

Sex Education

Catholic Religious Articles & Books

Guitars & Acordeon

Radio, Auto, TV Repair Books

Off Beat Books e.g. Mexican Penal Code & 1917 Constitution

Mexican Playing cards---deck of 40

Service is fair. Everything is encono-priced and of Economy quality.

J.K. Lassig
Houston, Texas

Libertarian, Plus

One of the Three Laws on page 11 (of July Supplement) was actually from Heinlein's The Moon is a Harsh Mistress, a far better book than Stranger, even if it does show a terrible lack of knowledge about the state of computer technology. Story is a blue-print for an anarchist revolution. One slogan is TRANSTAAFL, or There Ain't No Such Thing As A Free Lunch. Also contains the concept of "line marriages" and a wonderful computer maned Mycroft, who makes the whole thing happen.

Another fine science fiction book is by the immensely funny Ray Russell. Although "The Great Explosion" is out of print, any good used book store should have a copy of one of the paperback editions. The anarchists have a planet to themselves, and there's no way it can be taken over, even without weapon defenses. I know one Nomad living in a van in Berkeley who buys up every copy he can find and passes them out to worthy people. It's one of the great tracts against government.

The greatest of all is by a fine old American named Lysander Spooner, the same man who is responsible for the word "spoonerism". He argues (in No Treason and other books) that any government is coercive, that it operates by force, and therefore is illigitimate. Your local library won't have it. Try writing the Libertarian Anarchist Book Service, GPO Box 2487, New York, NY 10001.

Efficacy, which you list in one of the early WECs has moved to Box 1747, Harlingen, Texas. Those who are really interested in hiding out from Big Brother should contact Preform/Inform Box 607 Grants Pass, Oregon 97526. They have a little information and publication by and about those who are doing it. $2.

The theory of libertarian action is all in Libertarian Connection, $3.50 from Lisa Dawn, PO Box 90913, Worldway Postal Center, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009. That provides 200 pages worth (about a year's subscription) and the right to have two mimeo stencils of your own run off and included, provided you're a like-minded seeker of individual freedom...

Also. The fastest decent soup that can be made: heat 1 can stewed tomatoes and add ¼ teaspoon soda. It will fizz and the acid will neutralize. Then add milk, warm and serve. Onions go well. So does thyme...

ESTIONS

We sell a large part of our production right here and we prefer this to wholesaling because people can see the processes, the tools, the buildings and learn what an 18th century pottery was like. We have made changes—power instead of kick wheels, a hammer mill to powder the clay, and we no longer burn only with wood. But the process going on in these log buildings with earth floors and the end product are essentially the same. We do wholesale an increasing percentage of our pottery but direct contact is far more satisfactory.

Jugtown is owned by a non-profit corporation, Country Roads, which was started by Ralph Rinzler and myself. The corporation has federal tax exemption as a cultural and educational organization. We have 4 apprentices at all times and many young people are interested in coming here. Entertainment is self-made, work is vigorous and it's hard to get the kids to go away.

Ralph said you may be interested in something for the Catalog about Jugtown—possibly a summary of all this in letter form, a picture or two of work in progress, and a pictures of 4-6 pots with specifications so people can order from us. We would like this very much. In fact, knowing the Whole Earth Catalog fairly well it seems a natural combination. I will send you a salt glaze pot and some shards (please be careful in handling the shards. They are very sharp.) so you can see the colors. If you would like I can send you a selection of photographs (proofs) which will tell you more than I can.

I do hope that this can work out. We are not a commercial enterprise, even though we are selling pottery. It's never enough to make ends quite meet and I'm obliged to raise funds which I am no good at and find distasteful, mostly because the people who have the money to give away don't know what this is all about. Your readers will. A chance to sell a quantity of a few pieces direct by mail might just give us the backbone we need. At any rate, I hope to hear from you.

Nancy Sweezy

Prices not given. Write for catalog to:

Jugtown Pottery
Rt. 2
Seagrove, N.C. 27341

#96 - Extra Large Casserole (Coolie top)
Top diameter 13", 7" high
Brown, Orange, Maré Blue, Accident, Buff glazes.

#90 - Platter
14" diameter, 1½" deep
Brown, Orange, Maré Blue, Accident, Buff glazes.

#10 - Confederate Cup
4" wide, 3" high
Brown, Orange, Buff, Frogskin, White, Salt glazes.

#102 - Bird House
6½" wide, 8½" high
Brown, Orange glazes.

#4 - Bottle Vase
3½" wide, 6½" high, 1½" opening
Frogskin, White, Mottled Black-White, Salt glazes.

#17 - Chinese Bulb Bowl
5½" wide, 2" high
Frogskin, White, Mottled Black-White glazes.

#13 - Vase
6½" wide, 5" high, 3" opening
Same glazes.

#34 - Bowl
7" wide, 4" high
Frogskin, White, Mottled Black-White, Salt glazes.

#31 - Ball Bowl
4" wide, 3½" high
Frogskin, White, Mottled Black-White glazes.

#72 - Thumb Print
7½" wide, 4" high
Frogskin, White, Mottled Black-White glazes.

Also smaller size #32 (not shown)
6½" wide, 3½" high
Same glazes.

#14 - Vase
5" wide, 4" high, 2" opening
Frogskin, White, Mottled Black-White glazes.

#9 - Chinese Three-footed Paint Brush Holder
4" wide, 4" high
Same glazes.

John Holt, Champion Letter Writer

Some miscellaneous items. Among the books coming out this fall, I particularly want to recommend Ivan Illich's CELEBRATION OF AWARENESS: A CALL FOR INSTITUIONAL REVOLUTION. (Doubleday); Judson Jerome's CULTURE OUT OF ANARCHY, the best about higher education and its reform that I have seen; Larry Cole's, STREET KIDS, a really heartbreaking account of his work with the Lower East Side Action Project; and my own WHAT DO WE DO MONDAY?, though I will leave it to somebody else to comment on more fully, seems to me to break quite a lot of new ground. At any rate, I think people will get something from it. Many of your readers will have seen Illich's articles in THE NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS. All of these have been put together in a pamphlet, published by the center for educational reform, (2115 South St., NW, Washington, DC 20008.) But I think the book, like the man himself, will be one of the most important of our times. This guy really sees a long way down the road. He seems to me a true revolutionary; his thinking begins where that of many revloutionaries leaves off.

This may be more for BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN than for you, but I've felt for some time that the best kind of classroom-desk-easel-table is one of those demountable drafting tables that you can find in many draftsman supplies stores. So, the Dieztgen Co. makes a number of small drawing boards, of various sizes, which kids can hold in their laps, sitting on the floor or on chairs, much better than more cumbersome class furniture. Also, they come with T squares and triangles attached which are handy.

This is perhaps for Whole Earth and Rock Candy. Many of your readers are interested in music and music equipment, and I think schools ought to have a good stereo record player, both for popular and classical music. For some time the best compact system for the money was the KLH 11, but having recently done a A-B comparison between it and the new Sony H-P-155 I have to say I think the latter is better as well as cheaper. It has a couple of additional features—you can run an additional pair of extension speakers from it and it has a headphone jack. But the main thing is I just think it gives better sound. Quite an amazing little machine for the money—about $180 unless you can get some kind of discount.

Something quite different. Driving out west this summer I got into a conversation in a restaurant with a guy. He had left his business in New Jersey to go for a couple of weeks hunting somewhere. Turns out his business is running a body and fender shop, and one of his problems is that although he and other shops in his area pay $8.50 an hour, they can't find help. He then told me that in San Jose, wages for this kind of work run as high as $13.00 an hour. He said that new people aren't going into the craft. Sounds like a fairly good way for radicals who have or are interested in getting a needed skill to make some bread without selling themselves. Don't you think? One good man doing that kind of work could keep a whole city commune going.

In general, it seems to me that the needed trades are increasingly being abandoned by the sons of the men who practiced them. There may be a kind of vaccuum here ready for New Life people to move in. Certainly in most parts of the country skilled masons are scarce as hen's teeth. Perhaps this is something free schools ought to think about.

This may be more for BIG ROCK CANDY. An outfit called Rolatapes in Santa Monica, California, makes some very good gadgets for measuring distances along the ground. The best one has a telescoping dial which reads up to 1000 feet and tenths of a foot. All kinds of useful things to do with that.

More on books. Harper and Row are bringing out this fall a revised and updated editon of Abraham Maslow's MOTIVATION AND PERSONALITY. Should be well worth reading. Apparently, before he died he made a great many tapes of his latest thoughts and ideas about psychology, and sometime within the nest year or two this material or much of it will be published, so people should keep an eye out for it.

I don't know what it costs, but has anybody considered Astro-turf for city school playgrounds? I heard the other day that somebody had used it for a private lawn. It's not as nice as grass, but a lot of children in a small space will beat grass to death, and it sure beats asphalt.

JOHN HOLT
BOSTON, MASS.

The Maine Times is not the only publication devoted to telling it like it s. A number of other regional publicatons have sprung up to get out the word. There's a totally wonderful monthly called The New Mexico Review and Legislative Journal. They nearly folded over the summer, but apparently made it. Indepth coverage of New Mexico, socially, ecologically, and politically, with indepence, wit, style, fine graphics, and many noted writers, including new material by Robert Creeley, N. Scott Momaday, Winfield Townley Scott, etc. $5 a year. There's also one in Texas—The Texas Observer, 504 West 24th St., Austin, Texas.

In Chicago a bunch of disgruntled journalists got together and formed the Chicago Journalism Review. $5 a year, 11 East Hubbard St., Chicago 60611. It constantly exposes the local press in its pettiness, dishonesty, etc., often making points of national interest in the process. Orginal cartoons by Mauldin.

I.F. Stone's Weekly is another thing I have never seen in WEC. Stone is an old man now, with failing health, so it comes out bi-weekly. He has been getting printed in the New York Review, and sometimes appears on David Frost, as if something approaching the respect he is due is coming to him at last.

Stone is the nation's single greatest living journalist. A former editor of Nation, he has devoted his life to digging out the stories other people can't be bothered with, and playing up what the New York Times plays down. His masterful analysis of volumes of raw data have resulted in documentary proof of the farce that was the Korean War, the Tonkin Gulf Incident ("The only thing we know for sure is we fired the first shot.") and the "peace dividend" which we will never see. One issue of the Weekly alone, analyzing the State Department's famous White Paper, was able with their statistics, to take the whole precarious edifice on which the war is based and reduce it to rubble. Absolutely essential to anyone who wants to know what the truth is behind the headlines. $5 a year. 4420 29th St. NW, Washington, DC 30008...

Then there are the Laura Ingalls Wilder books. She was a little girl who grew up as a pioneer in Wisconsin, in the Dakotas, and on the Great Plains. The 6 volumes increase in difficulty as you go along, as the reader grows up. Laura describes carefully how Pa made a log cabin, how he poured bullets, how Ma managed to make food stretch, how butter was churned, how wheat was harvested etc. The stories are interesting, warm, funny, human, wise. Not only is there moral truth (carefully disguised) but historic accuracy and a feel for the crazy kids barely in their twenties who packed up and moved west to God alone knew where and carved out a country from the wilderness. It is enough to make you cry with the crazy courage of it, and the lost opportunity, since it can never be like that for us. These are absolutely the finest books it is possible to give any child, or any grandparent. I sent you photos of her once...

CO jobs again. Send $1 to International Voluntary Services--155 Connecticut Ave. NW and ask for their book "Invest Yourself" which tells how to contact a large number of different agencies who will pay subsistence while you help, both in the US and abroad.

Does anyone know anything about getting books printed cheaply in Taiwan or Hong Kong?

Is someone running a newletter tying together all the composers, poets, artists, and filmmakers who are experimenting with cybernetic serendipity? Why not?...

Art Rosenbaum of Aquarian Research Foundation, 5620 Morton St. Philadelphia 19144, will lay a rap on you about setting up block radio stations for neighborhoods, for cheap and easy. Also plants and their physical response to people, bad vibes, etc. He's into trying to raise consciousness level by sharing info, communicating etc., new institutions and programs (such as the radio trip),etc. Interesting. Send a donation if you write to cover his costs...

Then try the American Polar Society, which is open to all persons interested in the history and exploration of polar regions. They act as a clearing house for information, aids organizations and members of polar expeditions, and spreads knowledge of polar regions. They publish The Polar Times twice a year, and meet in New York and other places. $1 per year. Application forms from August Howard, Secretary, 98-20 62nd Dr. Apt. H, Rego Park, NY 11374...

Amex is a magazine for American expatriates in Canada. PO Box 187 Station D, Toronto 165, Ontario, Canada, $1 for three introductory issues.

Now I'm not in Berkeley, so I send my love from Connecticut.

Tom Collins
Meriden, Connecticut

Conscientious Guide to Drug Abuse

For once, for a review we'll use the self-description on the back of the book. It's accurate.

CONSCIENTIOUS GUIDE TO DRUG ABUSE is a 32-page crash program in drug survival. You should read this if you're under 25 and live anywhere in the United States. Or, if you're wondering which rumors you've heard about MDA, THC and LSD are actually true.

Or better yet, if you would like to avoid the hassle of having to get your stomach pumped at the county hospital.

If you're tired of scare propaganda (Who believes all of that anyway?), you will find C.G. an anti-propaganda device, curiously refreshing.

Conscientious Guide to Drug Abuse
Vic Pawlak
1970; 32 pp.

$0.75

from:
Do It Now Foundation
P.O. Box 3573
Hollywood, Ca. 90028

or WHOLE EARTH CATALOG

quantity orders for resale
from:
Mastodon Publications
c/o Do It Now
4514 Fountain Avenue
Los Angeles, Ca. 90029

BUM TRIPS

One of the prime factors inherent in acid is the possibility of incurring a bum trip. This possibility has kept many from tripping. Over the past several years in particular, it has been nearly impossible to obtain pure acid. Most stuff is mafia-originated and cut heavily with speed and/or strychnine (rat poison). Under clinical circumstances, bum trips rarely occur unless provoked. But *when acid contains strychnine, speed or other impurities, the possibility of a bummer increases tremendously.*

The best advice to give straight or inexperienced people about dealing with bum trips is: Don't panic. Be gentle, kind, and smile a lot. If neceassary to avert a traumatic chains of events, divert the person with pleasant music or a change of atmosphere (like turning off or on the lights). Most bum trips could have been prevented if the right information was only known by the person's friends ahead of time.

Clinically, Thorazine (a strong tranquilizer) has often been used to relieve the effects of a bum trip. Thorazine works by tranquilizing the system and relieving the built-up tension. Lately the use of Niacinamide has become popular in relieving bummers; this substance, buffered by Niacin or Vitamin B3, chemically changes LSD to another lysergic substance that has no effect on the body or mind.

It seems unlikely that the availability or legal staus of LSD will be changed significantly in the next few years. Slowly, as the practical uses are realized, there may be a loosening of restrictions regarding research with the drug. At best, acid may soon be recognized as a legitimate, useful chemical to be given only under careful supervision...

•

SPEED KILLS. It's true. People have been taking speed ever since it was developed before World War II. How many people have you ever met who have been taking Speed for as much as 10 years? 6 years? A few 3 and 4 year veterans are around, but not in very good shape.

Even smack addicts have a longer life span.

Speed kills. The reason most kids don't notice it is because they have young, healthy bodies that can take a lot of stress and strain before they finally give in. Speed activates the entire body and forces it to race at high rates of speed for long periods of time. The larger the dose, the greater the strain. The smaller the dose, the smaller the strain. This is why Speed can be legitimately prescribed in minute doses (in diet pills, pep pills, etc.), for several months without apparent harm. A lot of speed puts a great strain on the entire circulatory system and often causes aneurism (ballooning) in the arteries or vessels.

Appetite is non-existant. Food is a big drag and it is almost impossible to eat solids. Sleep is also very difficult, if not impossible, during the run. Both lack of appetite and inability to sleep are side effects of speed; the body becomes very wasted when no nourishment or chance for sleep-rejuvenation takes place.

The liver and kidneys, which filter impurities from the system, are forced to over-work. This creates a situation which like operating a complex water pump and filter system without water. It just burns up.

Because of the massive stimulation of the nervous sytem by Amphetamines and because appetite and sleep patterns are disturbed, an eventual state of toxic psychosis often occurs. This is usually charcterized by hallucinations, tremendous panic or fear reactions, with added waves of despondency and depression. During this period it is extremely tempting to avoid the hard comedown by shooting up again or dropping more speed. By the third or forth day of continuous use the chemical starts taking over, everything seems unimportant.

Speed actually enables years of ageing and deterioration to be squeezed into a few weeks or months.

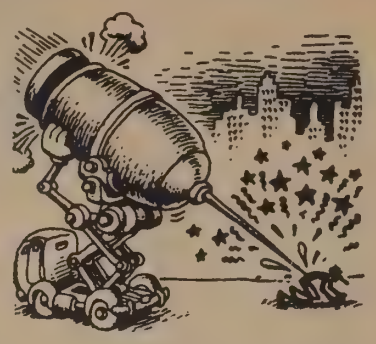
In addition, Speed freaks often suffer an acute state of paranoia. Friends who used to take Speed imagined that people were staring at them through windows and whenever they weren't looking. The natural uneasiness-nervousness that comes from Speed is intensified by fear of getting caught or busted.

Kids who are on Speed make a big mistake that is common to this and other hard drug users. The more Speed they take, the more their heads get messed up *anyway*, and take more speed to alleviate the anxiety caused by intense confusion. Of course, the end result is only increased confusion, anxiety, and decreased mental capacies. Another proven effect of Speed is eventual damage to brain functions; people who once had full control of the English language find themselves unable to remember proper words, and even have difficulty in speaking. Not all hard drugs will do this-----but Speed will.

IN CASE OF SPEED OVERDOSE

Hospitalization is almost never necessary. The person will be *very* wired at first, eventually leveling off after several hours. Speed may be very dangerous for those with heart defects.

Besides long-term dangers of Speed itself, there are several dangers associated with using needles for the injection of the drug. The most common of these, *hepatitis*, will be discussed here:



HEPATITIS

The common form of hepatitis is "viral hepatitis", caused by an unclean needle or contamination of the drug being injected. There is nausea, loss of appetite, possible vomiting, and usually a feeling of being ill similar to the flu, but on a heavier scale. Following this, jaundice, yellowing of the skin and eyes, usually occurs. After a period of weeks to months, the patient feels fairly well. But the extensive cost and good care involved with such a rehabilitation are usually too much for the average speed freak to afford.

Research that is being done suggests that the average case of hepatitis among speed users is of a more chronic type. Weeks and even months after recovery from hepatitis, blood tests from the liver show high abnormality. It may be that a more chronic disease state is still occurring; cirrhosis of the liver has been suggested by one researcher. Cirrhosis also occurs in some alcoholics; normal liver tissue dies or is choked by other, non-functioning tissue...

•

ALCOHOL

Classification: Depressant.

Overdose potential: Possible, when taken in sufficient amounts or mixed with Barbiturates.

Physical addiction: Yes.

Common methods of consumption: Ingested, liquid form.

Notes:

Alcohol is a depressant; in chemistry and pharmacology, it resembles cholral hydrate and paraldehyde.

The pitfalls are many and varied. It is among the most dangerous drugs in existence, ranking in the category of Speed, Barbiturates and hard narcotics. An estimated 6 to 7 million Americans are chronic alcoholics, or one out of 30.

The American Pharmaceutical Association, in their pamplet on "Drug Abuse Education," credits alcohol with causing "acute and chronic intoxication, habituation, physical dependence and addiction. Withdrawal symptoms (delirium tremens) result when alcohol is discontinued."

Because of the extent of the alcohol problem in the US and elsewhere, a great deal is known about treatment and cure of alcoholics. For more information or assistance, contact your local chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous.

Medical Uses: As mentioned earlier, alcohol and hashish were once used as an anasthetic during open surgery with reasonable success. Before either was widely available, alcohol was sometimes used medicinally. (Remember the Old West doctors in the movies?)

Alcohol is extremely dangerous when taken with most Bariturates because it heightens action of the pills so much that it can create an overdose.

Dulse, and Dry Your Mushrooms

Have you ever tried Dulse? Its a seaweed that is harvested at low tide, and dried in the sun–sort of an ocean-going chewing tobacco. Some people use it in stews, chowders etc., but I like to chew it just as it is. I'll enclose a sample, and a booklet from a place up in Canada that sells it. I like it better than the Japanese kelps I tried in California. Perhaps some of your other food freaks would like it too.

Also in a Catalogue supplement I got recently, there was a piece about wild mushrooms. Lots of people are leery of them because there are some real poisonous kinds, but these can be easily recognized, and there are probably only a couple or so kinds to look out for, the Destroying Angel (Amanita verna et al) and the Fly Aminita and its kin (Amanita muscaria et al). At the other extremes there are several good eating kinds that are also easily learned and unmistakable; the meadow mushrooms, the Inky Caps, the Chantrelles, Morels, Blewits et al. In between there are dozens of others that can be very confusing at first, some of which are excellent, some useless, and some mildly toxic and which might make you sweat, halucinate or barf if you eat them, but have no real serious effect.

Sometimes the edible kinds appear in great abbundance. I liked them dried. Wash well to get rid of sand, slice the large types, spread on sheets of alluminum foil that has been liberally smeared with margerine, and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Dry them in the sun if its hot, or in a warm oven with the door open if its a dampish day. Again, some people use them in stews etc., but I like to chew them dry. They are a kind of vegetarian beef jerky.

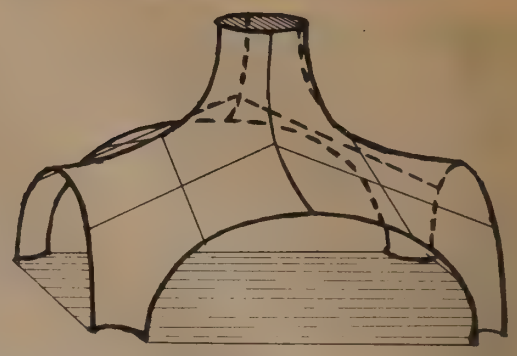
Walt Downing
Danbury, Connecticut

Bulk Dulse (5 lbs. or more)	*$1.40/lb.*
Irish moss	*$1.00/lb.*
Bladderwreck	*$1.00/lb.*

from:

Fletcher W. Harvey
Seal Cove, Grand Manan
New Brunswick, Canada

NEW SUGGESTIONS



About Crystal Consciousness

Students at the Slade School in London were inspired by Keith Critchlow to construct a form he called the curvicostate, *a close-packing skin polyhedral structure. The students built the structure and wrote a detailed pamphlet on how they got there. Inquire to:*

Paul Marchant
Slade School of Art
University College
Gower St.
London W.C. 1
ENGLAND

Old Car Magazine

A 100 page magazine full of ads for Ford and Non-Ford cars and parts and literature and misc...that's "Hemmings Motor News!" Lots of pictures make the whole thing worth while for the person with a casual interest in old cars. (Almost-all the cars advertised are vintage or antique...but not all of them.) It's monthly and cheap.

The publishers are coming out with a magazine called "Special Interest Autos" that looks good. It will be available for about five bucks per year. Looks like it will be interesting, but you can decide for yourself. Get the "Hemmings Motor News" first and it will tell you where to send off for "Special Interest Autos." The former is the real tool, the latter looks like it might be fun.

Hemmings Motor News (monthly)
$2.75/yr. 3rd class;
$9/yr 1st class
$13.50/yr airmail

David O. Weaver
Witchita, Kansas

from:
Hemmings Motor News
Box 380
Bennington, Vt. 05201

Armored Money Truck 1920 Wells Fargo body, 1939 Reo nose and chassis. Bulletproof walls and windows. 70 per cent restored, sandblasted, primed, interior completed. $400. Free delivery. D. Donovan, 1132 Washington St., East Bridgewater, Mass., 02333.

Would You Believe! Real, authentic captured Russian Jeep! 1966 vintage, complete. Good, restorable condition. Be the first in your neighborhood, or city, or state, or even the United States! Only $2,000.00. Aadlen Brothers, 11590 Tuxford Street, Sun Valley, California, 91352. Phone (213) 875-1400.

BASIC Y. The players alternate turns. On his turn a player fills in one region of the board with his color (the two players use different colors). Each player tries to get a "Y" in his color, that is, a continuous area in his color which touches all three edges of the triangular board. The player who succeeds in this wins. Figure 2 shows the final position in five games played on the board shown in Figure 1. In each of the five cases ▩ has won by getting a "Y" in his color.

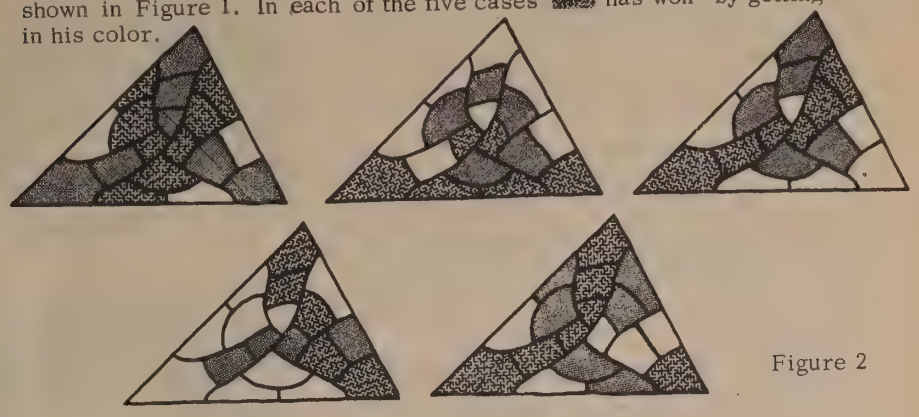


Figure 2

Sep 10, 70

Dear Friends,

When I opened my July catalog to Fun & Games on p42 and saw the recommended books for Go my hand reached for my forehead and my mouth said "Oh, no!". Now while I owe a debt to Lasker & Smith for teaching me something of the game of Go, **much** better books have become available in English in the decades since then. Sadly, if you look in the local bookstore or in **Books in Print** you are likely to come to the conclusion that the books listed in the July catalog are the only books available.

The better books are available from JAPAN PUBLICATIONS TRADING CO., INC. (and a few bookstores also carry them).

JAPAN PUBLICATIONS TRADING CO., INC.
1255 Howard St.
San Francisco, CA 94103 Telephone 415-431-3394

N.Y. office:
175 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10010 Telephone 212-OR3-5844

The book to learn from is **How to Play Go** by Kaku Takagawa, $2.50. Takagawa is one of the greatest modern Go players, so that what he says is reliable. Although this book is elementary, if you truly master it you will be able to play a decent game of Go. An important thing to remember when reading it is that if at any point you think what Takagawa is saying is not true, then it is time for you to study the situation in more detail until you find out why it is true.

The next book to study is **Go Proverbs Illustrated** by Kensaku Segoe, $3.50. Go proverbs are a painless way to absorb a wealth of information which will raise your strength considerably.

These two books will cover your needs until you get serious. When you get serious the major literature is in Japanese, although there are a few more things in English. There is **Vital Points of Go** by Kaku Takagawa, $3.50. Takao Matsuda offers (or at least offered 7 years ago) an excellent correspondence course with his text and personal instruction. The American Go Association could supply Matsuda's address. I understand there is also a translation of a book by Sakata, another of Go's greats.

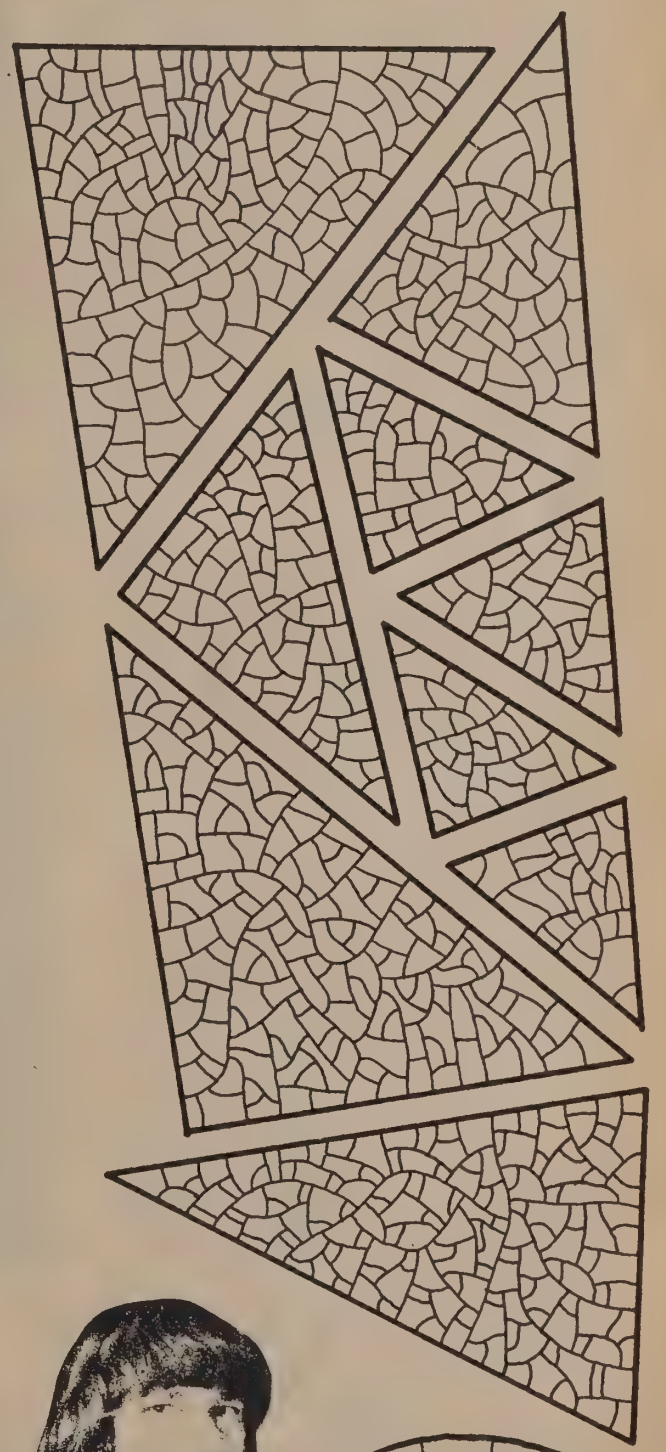
If you live in a large city look up the Nippon Club or the Nihon Kiin in order to locate some good players. One should play the best players he can, as playing against other beginners will develop bad habits. Go has a handicap system which allows players of considerably different skill to play.

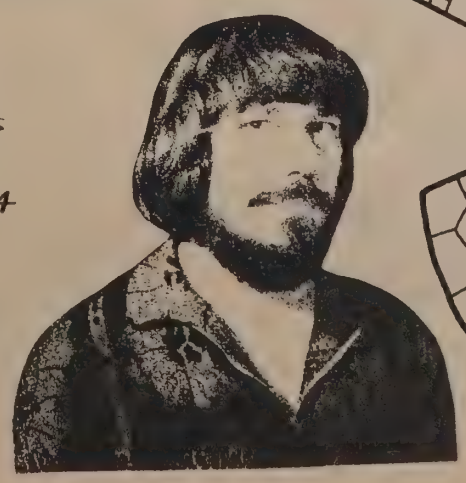
Lest you think that Go is only a game let me tell you my favorite Go story. Several years ago when I was in Princeton, one of the most promising young professional Go players visited this country to encourage Go playing. He told us the story of how he got to be a professional Go player. When he was a young boy he played much Go and became very good. He decided that he wanted to become a professional; so, he went to see a Go master in order to become his student. The Go master played him one game to see if he really had talent. Deciding that he was indeed a promising Go player, he took him on as a student. After that master and student had many sessions together, but Go was never discussed. The subjects of conversation were politics, art, philosophy, etc. Presently the master said that their conversations indicated that the young man now had the depth of view to become a professional Go player. To make certain, they played one more game and, as the master had expected, his student was indeed of professional quality.

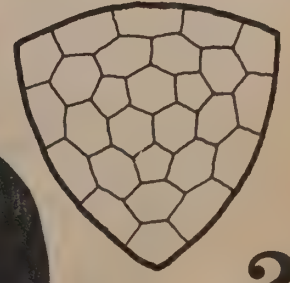
In the big envelope I have included my contribution to strategic games. I like to think that Y is inherently even a better game than Go. However, Go has many centuries of people devoting their lives to exploring its possibilities. This gives Go a richness that no newly developed game can ever match. A few centuries from now, who knows?

The rules for Y are all on one page. By all means play the game before reading the rest of the text.

Peace,
Craige Schensted
Craige Schensted
Ann Arbor, MI 48104







Get book of Mudcrack Y for $1.50 postpaid from:

Neo Press
P.O. Box 525
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107

Flying

Yay

Now, here's why I'm writing, private aviation is beautifully compatible with the life style of WHOLE EARTH readers and not at all the straight, statusy thing many think it is.

You can get a good two passenger plane for under $2,500, a good four passenger plane for under $3,500. You can get 35 mpg and travel at more than 100 mph for about 5 cents a mile. You can be free as a bird, see the countryside as no earthling can, camp away from crowds and fuzz, be welcome on farmers' landing strips and even work on the farm for a while.

You can trade learning to fly for the instructor's use of your plane--and do the same flying-time-for-labor trade with a mechanic for maintenance. But maintenance isn't as high as generally supposed anyway. If you have a four passenger plane you can share expenses with other couples and travel almost free since their share covers gas, oil, food, etc. for the owners. (the owners share covers maintenance, depreciation, insurance, tie-down--so it's really a fair (or should I say fare), (sorry about that, it was pretty bad), bargin.

I have enclosed a copy of *Trade-A-Plane* ($4.00 per year), and some aviation charts which show how many airports and landing strips there really are. I have marked some plane prices in *Trade-A-Plane* just to give you some idea of costs.

I can not here do justice to the truly far out places we've been--the deserted beaches where we've walked and slept naked in the sun, the rivers we've followed like footpaths only to land at their edge and camp when they turned to gold in the afternoon sun, nor the islands, idyllic and "ours" where we've floated and swum in water whose clarity was only surpassed by the crystal clear sky above us. We have encountered the scent of orange blossoms half a mile over Florida at night and visited Mexican villages and out of the way towns no tourist chained to a Cadillac ever will see.

To come down, pilots are kindred souls welcome at flying farmers' landing strips. (It's almost impossible to be more than 15 miles from a landing strip in the midwest--see Chicago chart). Most airport operators will lend you a car to go to the grocery store, and many airports keep several beat up VW's or similar cars around that you can use for no more than a couple of dollars placed in a cigar box in the glove compartment. Not long ago the operator at Lancaster, Pa. apologized for being out of cars and gave me the snow-plow to drive into town.

Books and catalogs to get:

Trade-A-Plane — Crossville, Tenn., 38555
$2.00 6 months, $4.00 per yr.

DOUGLAS DC-3: 26 passenger airliner with 650 SMOH left and 480 SMOH right on R1830-90D's. Both these engines were by Dallas Aeromotive. The airframe has 48,500 total time with 6000SMOH. All radio gear is Collins and Bendix. This airplane was operated on 121 until Dec. 1969, and has excellent maintenance records. Extras include de-icing boots and Air-stair door. A Janitrol 200,000 BTU heater and galley is provided for passenger comfort. This airplane is exceptionally clean inside and out, and is ready for service. If you can use her, and have $15,500 call me. Randy Jamison, AC (214) 357-6179 or 357-2922. Halliburton Aircraft, 7555 Lemmon Ave., Dallas, Texas 75209.

7AC CHAMP, 90 HP CONT. Metal climb prop, it really gets off, new tires, Ceconite! Approx. 500 SMOH. $1500. No collect calls. Phone 523-3812. Huntington, West Virginia.

Weekend Pilot — Random House, $3.95
Frank Kingston Smith

Vacation Fly Inns Dir. — Comes in *east, west,* and *Bahamas* editions. $3.50 Ea.
Sample page enclosed — Vacation Flyers, 16 Robert Rd.
Princeton, N.J. 08540

IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH.
49801

AEROTEL LODGE ON
COWBOY LAKE

Modern rustic	+	PEG & RALPH FULLERMAN, MGR.
boating		906 774-0037
fishing	+	
golf - 1 mile		1 BLOCK
hunting	+	COURTESY CAR
saddle horses - 3 miles		
sailing	+	
skiing - 3 miles		
swimming-lake	+	

Aircraft Components Cat. — 757 Woodland Avenue
Benton Harbor, Mich. 49022

Quite apart from the bare bones super economy kind of mostly nomadic flying, one of the best buy planes for more settled and regularly working couples or singles is the early Cessna 172. A four passenger, all metal, 120 mph. tri-cycle gear plane, it can be bought for about $5,000. On time payments that would be about $500 down, $100 a month. Maintenance is low and you travel 120 miles for 8 gallons of gas at .42 a gallon.

Don't be turned off by age of planes advertised, age really isn't a factor with a reasonably well maintained plane.

28

Peace,
Don Biggs
Arlington, Va.

from *Beauty of Flight*, Manfred Curry, date unknown, John Day Company, out of print; kindly loaned to us by Jay Bonner's father.

Flying

Boo

In light of what you state as your purpose (which I wholeheartedly endorse,) I think you are way off base on a good part of your information on flying. 99% of all flying is directly government controlled, is very big business, and demands and requires formal education and training. Modern flying has been described as long periods of boredom punctuated by moments of sheer panic; if you knew what was going on in the cockpit as you circled in solid overcast for a rush hour approach to Kennedy you'd never fly again. You haven't gotten far enough away from the crap yet in the CATALOG.

Try soaring. The Schwiezer's are the only major manufacturers of sailplanes in the US. All of their ships are very tough, and while very short of performance compared to the German fibreglass ships, a lot of fun and an awful lot cheaper. The 1-26, a classic sailplane, (Steve McQueen flew one in "The Thomas Crown Affair,") can be built from a kit for around $2500.00 It will be worth more than you paid for it when finished.

I'm getting very hot on ballooning, but know nothing about it. Worth looking into.

I suggest dropping the **So You'd Like to Buy an Airplane** *and* **Used Plane Buying Guide.** *You only need two things to buy an airplane: a copy of "Trade-A-Plane" for current prices, and an A & E mechanic to check it out. All that crap about checking the fabric for wrinkles doesn't mean squat if the spars are rotten. The best places to look are the little grass filled fields and short strips around your home. There are invariably perfectly good 15 and 20 year old planes sitting around for $2000-2500. Great fun and you can sell it a year later for what you paid for it.*

Stick and Rudder *definitley keep in. Indeed a classic; not a bit outdated and never will be. There are several flying magazines available. If you've read one you've read them all. ("How to make safe landings ANYWHERE!" turns out to be the same old rehash about power and attitude.) There is one exception: "Private Pilot." Relatively new, struggling I suspect, and very exciting. Also very nicely put together, from a technical and design point of view. I hope they make it.*

Drop the BD-4. Its not really a home-built in the "pure" sense, but a kit. It's not really a very good plane (no wing dihedral, i.e., lousy longitudinal stability, tiny tail, and flimsy gear.) It's not really cheap either. It appeals to insurance salesmen who always wanted a four seater of their own to fly the kids and the missus up to the folks but never could afford it, and never finish it. It's a bummer really. Soap inside your chocolate bar.

Pertinent addresses:

Private Pilot, Dept. PV5
3 West 57th St.
New York, NY. 10019

Schweizer Aircraft Corp.
Box 147
Elmira, N.Y. 14902

The Soaring Society of America, Inc.
PO Box 66071
Los Angeles, Ca. 90066

I'm not sure sport flying can be saved anymore in this country. I'm not sure we can afford to save it in light of the zillions of things which help need more badly. But I would very much like to.

Sincerely,
D.J. Clausing
Thetford, Vermont

So far, votes for the BD-4 are outnumbering votes against by about 6 to 1. Which still doesn't reflect much flying, because few are built yet. The one we're building at The Truck Store is only this far along. I can say: The kit is well-designed, and Jim Bede's other airplanes are impressive.

—SB

NEW PLANE FROM BEDE Jim Bede has designed a new single-seat "everyman's plane" to sell as a package, materials plus construction drawings, at a "fantastically low price," he says. Called the BD-5 Microplane, it's an entirely new approach to homebuilts that can be assembled in double-quick time. The new Microplane will use a two-cycle, two-cylinder pusher engine, will be able to climb about 4,000 fpm, and will have unique construction features. Bede said that wings will be easily removable for storage. There will be two sets of wings, long ones for soaring, short ones for powered flight.

Air Progress
November 1970

Troll and BD-4 fuselage

Flying

From Mr. Seney of Seaford, Delaware to Mr. Bundy of Roswell, New Mexico, Concerning Human-Powered Flight

I have completed my research on the "take off" mode of the Buzzard and his in flight mechanics. When I started, I had intended to fabricate a device that would duplicate the Buzzard's system, after my results were in, and checked, it revealed that man flight is very marginal and would seem a long research and developement program would be required, and the odds were just not good enough for me to procede. For instance assume you could develop a machine as efficient as the buzzard. You would have to generate .7HP to stay up in still air. You would have to develop 4.7 HP to rise 2.8 feet per second in still air. You can develop 4.7 HP for about 8 sec. and can develop .7HP for about 15 minutes if you are in prime training. However, any time there are 1.8 feet per second ascending winds you can soar as does the buzzard. The buzzard can not sustain flapping flight for over a 20 min. period, and will not fly if not ascending winds are available unless forced to.

I intend to publish my work in some scientific journal when I have the time.

Regards. J.S.Seney.

MAN-POWERED FLIGHT COMPETITION A challenge from England is expected to spur action in the United States toward achieving successfully controlled man-powered flight, and attempts to capture the British-offered Kremer prize of $24,000. Robert Graham, chairman of the Man-Powered Aircraft Group, British Royal Aeronautical Society, trustees of the prize, recently taunted American aviation experts by saying: "My committee and I feel that the country with the greatest aviation industry in the world is lagging behind in efforts to achieve not just the Kremer Prize but fully controlled and sustained man-powered flight, which we believe can be attained by a sufficiently sophisticated and determined team."
Graham said a dozen groups in the United States are studying ways for man to propel himself through the air. Some of them are at Purdue University, MIT, Georgia Tech, Michigan State, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Grumman, Philco-Ford, and Collins Radio.
In conjunction with the World Soaring Championships in Marfa, Texas, two members of the Purdue group, Curtis J. Cole and John H. McMasters, presented a paper summarizing results of studies on man-powered flight conducted by Purdue students and staff members. Their study recommended that an international man-powered aircraft society be formed to open world-wide communication on the subject, encourage attempts for the prize, and serve as a source for technical data.
"Anyone interested in establishing such a society is urged to contact me at 225 Sylvia Street, West Lafayette, Indiana 47906," said McMasters, who has an extensive bibliography on man-powered flight available free. Include an addressed, stamped, legal-size envelope with requests.
The Kremer prize originally was open only to citizens of Great Britain or the Commonwealth, but rules were changed in 1967 opening the competition to anyone. Rules are to be reviewed by the Royal Aeronautical Society on December 31, 1973. The prize is offered for the first man-powered flight around a figure-eight course with two pylons a half-mile apart, at an altitude of 10 feet.

Air Progress
November 1970

Kites

For people who are into kite-flying as a hobby or a sport, I would like to suggest a listing of the American Kitefliers Association. Their mailing address is P.O. Box 1511, Silver City, New Mexico, 88061. They are the only true organization of kite fliers in the world, representing 40 states and nine foreign countries. They publish a quarterly magazine, "Kite Tales" which contains many articles of interst on building and flying kites, as well as advertising for all different sorts of kites, probably the biggest selection anywhere. Maybe Membership costs $10.00 per year, which includes a subscription to the magazine.

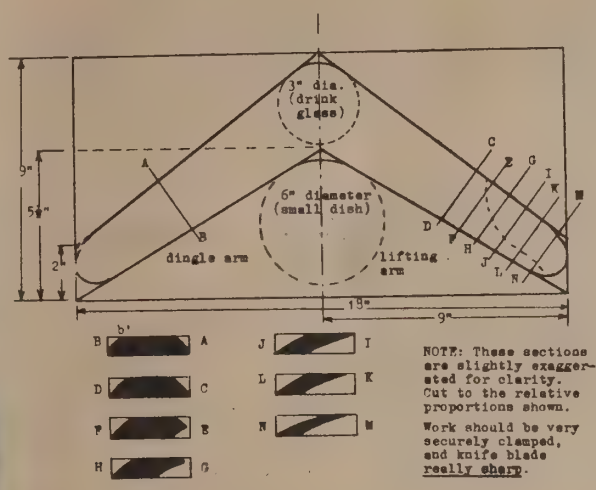
Sincerely, Pax,
Robert Williams
Worcester, Massachusetts

Boomerangs

For wonderfully complete information on construction, history, throwing, purchase, and appreciation of boomerangs, write to Benjamin Ruhe at The Smithsonian Institution, office of Public Affairs, Washington, DC.

Following are excerpts from his Boomerang Workshop.

I love The Smithsonian.



Making Your Own

Making your own boomerang is not difficult; all you need is a piece of "Three eighths" five ply (actual thickness is about five sixteenths, but to get this you usually have to ask for three eighths thickness), a sharp knife and a whetstone to keep it sharp, a couple of small "C" clamps, a sheet of 80 grit sandpaper, and a suitable saw to cut out the shape.

The boomerang illustrated is for right handed throwers. If you are left handed, all you need do is to look at the plans through a mirror so that everything is reversed from right to left.

The design of the boomerang shown below is a very simple one, selected as especially suitable for a beginner to make as it requires no previous experience and is foolproof (well, almost), giving a nice curving flight that should bring it back fairly close to the thrower. Also, because of its flexible design, it can be made with a large variety of plywoods, and the 18" size means it can be made from readily available off-cuts from a lumber yard, sparing you the expense of buying a whole sheet. It is NOT, however, a competition quality boomerang, but will give you hours of enjoyment nevertheless.

PROCEDURE

Obtain a sheet of aircraft or high-grade marine plywood (5 ply) and mark out the straight lines shown in the diagram. The actual elbow and tips should be rounded, however--do this by drawing a couple of circular arcs at the elbow with a 3-inch drinking glass or compass, and with a 6-inch dish or the equivalent. Draw the curves for the tips in freehand as shown in the figure and then cut it out, using a saw. Next clamp one arm firmly to a table or workbench, leaving the other one free to work. With straight, even strokes, slice off wood to attain the aerodynamic contours shown in the sectional drawings at the bottom of the main sketch. Make sure that the direction of the knife stroke is such that it makes an acute angle with the grain on the top layer of wood; otherwise this may tear or lift off. If you find this happening, cut from the other direction.

Do not be afraid to take wood off, but check from time to time that you are following the general sections shown in the drawing. When completed, the weight of the boomerang should not exceed four ounces. After the knifework is over, sand it down smoothly with 80 grit sandpaper and give it a few throws. If all appears to be well, finish the boomerang off by coating it with floor wax or brown shoe polish to waterproof it. If it does not return properly, but tends to run out of spin and drops in front of you, sand off a bit more material from the trailing edge of the dingle arm making the taper near "b" more sloping, until it works right, but be careful not to take too much off or you'll wreck the whole thing.

With regard to the balance of a boomerang , this is a fairly complicated thing. Suffice it to say that the important thing is not so much the static balance you see when you put it across your finger, but the dynamic balance of it when in flight. It should appear to have a hole about two inches in diameter when spinning rapidly, at the inside curve of the elbow. Actually, it is this hole that does the travelling when the boomerang is thrown, the fact that it is accompanied by the boomerang being more or less incidental.

Suitable Conditions

The boomerang should be thrown into a LIGHT BREEZE ONLY. Early morining or late afternoon usually offer the best conditions. Larger boomerangs can at times be thrown into fairly moderate winds, but generally the results are poor. Best results are obtained when a few blades of grass have to be used to indicate wind direction. Throwing into high winds even on a large clear area is dangerous, since these conditions cause the boomerang to climb steeply, and travel with the wind a great distance, and at a great speed.

The Throw

Grasp either end of the boomerang with the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand (special boomerangs are needed for left handed people) and hold it firmly *with the flat side outward* so that the plane of the boomerang is inclined at about 60 degrees to the horizon, then give it a gentle throw with plenty of spin.

It should curve around to the left and climb slightly, turning around and finally stopping to hover in the vicinity of the thrower.

The key to success in the whole operation is the imparting of considerable spin on the throw, and this is aided by holding no more than an inch and a half of the tip of the boomerang, and by not actually releasing it but by making it pull itself out of the hand by its own impetus, pivoting around the index finger when doing so.

The Odyssey: A Modern Sequel

This epic poem may well turn out to be the spiritual handbook of the future. In fact, our future may lie within its pages. Immanently suitable to the Whole Earth philosophy and this revolutionary generation, it traces the struggle of one hero through the successive stages of ego, race, mankind and all matter to a communion with the best post-Christian, non-Eastern concept of God I've run across yet; a struggling, ascending, evolutionary Spirit, neither Almighty, All-holy, nor pitiless, haphazard Nature itself. Odysseus finds it is his duty as the Spirit's highest, most sublime evolutionary creation to assist in the struggle;that his freedom, his salvation is concomitant with that of his God, that he must save his God to save himself, even from the illusion of salvation itself. It's a harsh, rugged philosophy, necessitating a joyously tragic, dionysian nihilism; but its essence is pure spiritual freedom and it places the burden of action directly on men.

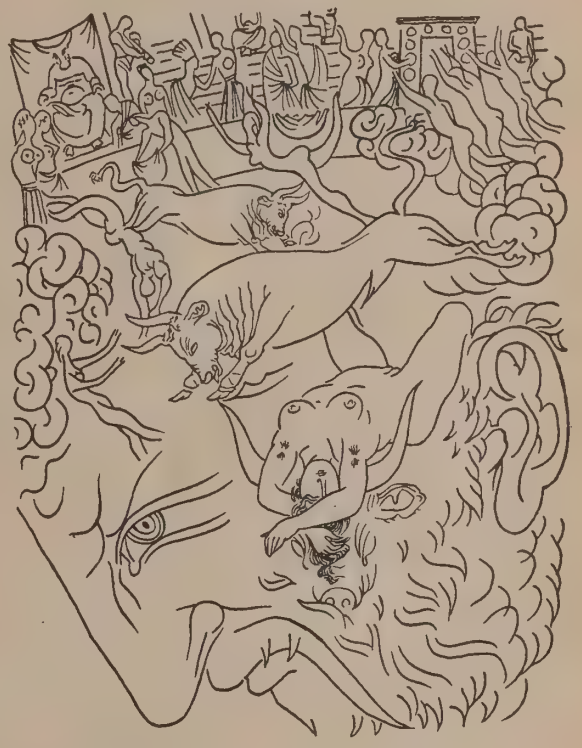
On the other hand, like all great epics, it can be read first on the superficial level of great adventure, replete with battles, orgies, desert treks and primitive jungle kingdoms as Odysseus' spiritual journey takes him almost due south from Achaean Ithaca to decadence in Crete, political oppression in Egypt, down the Nile to its source near the mountain peak of his enlightment, and on through Africa to freezing death in Antartic wastes. Buddha and Christ, Faust and Don Quixote put in appearances and rap with Odysseus, the famed ascetic philosopher, in various adventures after his enlightenment. The splendid verse translation is lush, organic with lots of good Nature symbolism. In short, this book's got everything and covers everything. Get it and be a believer.

The Odyssey: A Modern Sequel
by Nikos Kazantzakis
Translation into English Verse, Introduction, Synopsis, and Notes by Kimon Friar; Illustrations by Ghika; 826 pp.
A Criterion paperback

$2.95

from:
Simon and Schuster
630 Fifth Ave.
N.Y., N.Y. 10020

or WHOLE EARTH CATALOG



O gypsy Life, with sun-briads, with coquetting eyes,
for years I've stumbled in your light, your holy haunts,
for years been put to shame, hunting your empty shade,
thrashing my arms with rage, tearing the wild wind's hair!
Sometimes you seemed like Beauty, passion-quelling Helen,
a shadow's coolness, smell of musk, or the sea's air,
seductive dancer paid in the ecstasy of drink
to please our eyes with your adroit erotic tricks;
at times, when earth embittered me in my full youth,
you seemed, O Life, like the grass-widow Virtue, sad,
unlaughing, and I seized my spear to guard you well,
as though you ever cared, O luring siren-song,
for justice or injustice of the joys of men!
One dawn as I gleaned the mind's loneliness in vain,
I heard the seas, the heart, the earth call me for help;
God called in greatest peril, and I rushed to build
a head for him to hide in, a town in which to sleep.
Forgive me, Life, if I've so stupidly pursued
such gaudy plumes as whence we come and where we go;
I've squandered years in hunting what I thought firm flesh,
your three great shadows: Beauty, guileless Virtue, Truth;
but may these wanderings, too, be blessed that in good time
brought me to your nude body cool as warbling water.

Let Death come down to slavish souls and craven heads
with his sharp scythe and barren bones, but let him come
to this lone man like a great lord to knock with shame
on his five famous castle doors, and with great awe
plunder whatever dregs that in the ceaseless strife
of his staunch body have not found time as yet to turn
from fleah and bone into pure spirit, lightning, deeds, and joy.
The Archer has fooled you, Death, he's squandered all your goods,
melted down all the rusts and rots of his foul flesh
till they escaped you in pure spirit, and when you come,
you'll find but trampled fires, embers, ash, and fleshly dross.

Thomas Edwards
San Francisco, Ca.

NEW SUGGESTIONS

Boot Print Septic

While I'm ordering maybe I could do a little suggesting too, with a couple of things you may have already heard of, but are good to me.

Frye Boots- relatively inexpensive but last much better than Acme Boots--can be waterproofed with

Sno-Seal-absolutely the greatest little can of water-proofing compound for boots--keeps your feet dry even when you walk in a creek (with your boots on, of course) You heat it and rub it into the seams, etc.--smells really rich and natural too when you're doing the job on your boots. Works for packs and seams 'n other heavyweight stuff. Anderson & Thompson Ski Co., Seattle, Washington:

Sprament-a spray cement I've used for mounting photographs--not really cheap, but it's fast, easy to use and will not dry up and come loose--you can probably use it for a heck of a lot of joining jobs. Made by Scotch.

Shaeffer & Parker Fountain Pens-no kidding, did you ever think about what happens to all those pencil stubs, ball point refills and felt-tip pens (like the one I'm using right now--it cost 69 cents and will probably last a month) A fountain pen uses ink with no waste (glass bottles can be recycled) and lasts a lifetime--it's also much more satisfying to use. Ah, there's that shiny ink agin! Also...

Koh-I-Noor drafting pencils-lead holders (mechanical) that hold the lead (what else?)--you can get different grades, colors of lead, too. Also...

Koh-I-Noor Rapidograph drafting pens-the easiest, fastest way to do high quality inking on reproducable drawings, Many different line widths available.

Leroi Lettering Equipment-a mechanical guide system for lettering, drawings, etc. Several styles available; good, but not cheap. Lasts though.

(Koh-I-Noor and Leroi Lettering available at any engineering supply store or from Keuffel & Esser)

Strunk & White's The Elements of Style-that little red book that answers 99% of the questions of grammar, style, spelling and writing "rules" that any writer has nagging his brain. Published by Macmillan in paperback.

Letraset instant lettering-a press-on adhesive lettering in hundreds of styles and sizes, even symbols, shading, etc. A catalog is available in a good engineering or artist's supply store or from Letroset, 2379 Charleston Rd., Mountain View, Calif. This stuff makes it easy as

PIE

to do (wow!) really snazzy lettering for offset or just neat signs, etc. Or you can rephotograph it yourself and have a ball making cards or anything. The above took less than 10 sec.

Watson Bulk Film Loader-an investment of $8-$10 in this gadget lets you save at least 60% on black & white film costs. A roll of Plus X can costs you $1 in a store, yet you can buy a 100 ft. roll and "roll your own" with a reusable cartridge--no waste for 25-30 cents. You can also bulk load other films not available in single rolls--surplus stuff, wierd color or industrial films.

Nikor Roll Film Developing Tanks-these babies last forever! Again, not the cheapest, but in the long haul they'll save their cost times and times again. Reelly easy to load--easy to clean and dry for re-loading. Many sizes available--stainless steel--distributed by Honeywell Photo Products...I think...That reminds me of:

Thermos Stainless Steel all-metal thermos bottles-no glass liner to break--beat the shit out of it and it won't break, stain, etc. Mine is covered with dents--each would have probably cost me a new glass unit. About $15-$18; again durability, but at a price.

Manual of Sewage Treatment Practice-a paperback book put out by US Public Health Service (or Dept. of H.E.W.) that give all necessary design dope for good, cheap, and efficient sanitary disposal systems--septic tanks, leaching fields, etc. This is used as a standard by the Feds for reviewing designs of these on-lot systems, so you won't get hassled by the friendly local sewer inspector if you wave this in front fo him. I know from personal experience that this is the "Bible" for this sort of thing as far as the US Forest Service is concerned. Probably quite cheap...

Yours,
Frank Barrett
Golden, Colorado

Free Wood Construction Details

On page 25 of your Spring 1970 Catalog you have listed the American Plywood Association. You might also try listing:

1) American Wood Preserves Institute
2600 Virginia Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20037

2) National Forest Products Association.
1619 Massachusetts Ave. NW
Washington DC 20036

3) Southern Forest Products Association
P.O. Box 52468
New Orleans Louisiana 70150

All three of these non-profit (run by the industries) organizations will send free pamphlets on a very wide range of subjects hoping that you will buy their product. The pamphlets are magazine size and made from the same kind of paper.

Your readers might be interested. I would have been and I am a reader.

30

Thank you
James A. Webb
Coral Gables, Florida

Poor Man's TV

Microfiche and microfilm. What's available in the microfiche? A while ago, NCR had a full-page ad about their plans to film the classics to provide good, cheap libraries, but nothing has appeared since. University Microfilm in Ann Arbor digs up obscure books through the U of M library and sells microfilms for an outrageous price, as well as filming a huge number of American periodicals. Microfiche has no mass outlet that I know of, although portable readers are available for under $100, and viewers for less than $10. Microfiche is probably the wave of the future, since it packs information in higher density than almost anything, all with good, random access. Fiche cards are easier to store and transport than paper tape, microfilm, the EVR system using cartridges that CBS is pushing, and what's more can be bootlegged cheap...

•

Slow-scan television (sstv). In the July 1970 issue of 73, page 22, is an sstv bibliography. What the system, developed by radio amatuers, is is low-resolution, narrow-bandwidth television, and the articles show how to put both camera and receiver together from scratch. Specs are:

Aspect ratio: 1:1 (square)
Sweep rate: 15hz
Frame rate: 8 sec/frame (which gives a 120-line frame, very low resolution)
Frequency range: 1500-2300hz FM
Sync pulses: 1200hz (which gives a total bandwidth of 1100 hz).

What this means is that anybody with a halfway decent tape recorder can send television tapes through the mail, or just keep them to build a library. Put sstv on the phone or on the air (hmm, amateur radio...) and you have a sort of people's picturephone. A decent setup can probably be built for less than $200, less recorder...

Wes Plouff
Port Huron, Michigan

Non-FCC Radio

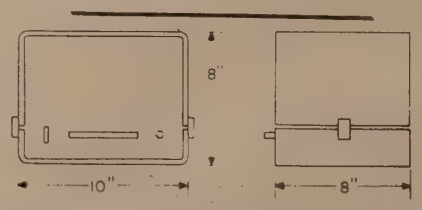
Here is some information on Low Power Broadcast. They sell equiptment for carrier current radio stations. A carrier current station is one with limited range and it uses the electrical system as an antenna. They are not regulated by the FCC as long as the signal remains in a limited area. At New College, we built a radio station for about $600 for 400 people. You don't need to know alot about electronics to do it either. It's really a great way to use the media of Radio. Perhaps you could list them in the Catalog. I'd be happy to write a review for you about it. Richard Crompton, the president, is a nice fellow and when we had troubles he accepted collect calls from us and helped us solve our problems.

Robert Swartz
Boston Mass.

Low Power Broadcast Co.
520 Lincoln Hwy.
Frazer, Pa. 19355
(215) 644-4096

PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS $195

POWER OUTPUT	4 watt RF carrier
OUTPUT IMPEDANCE	50 ohm coaxial,SO-239 conn.
AUDIO INPUT	600 ohm balanced audio line at -25 dbm
AUDIO DISTORTION	less than 2% at 85% modulation, 50 Hz to 15 KHz
NOISE LEVEL	at least 50 db below full modulation
AUDIO RESPONSE	down 3 db at 50 Hz and 15 KHz
POWER INPUT	approx. 65 watts at 117v,50/60Hz

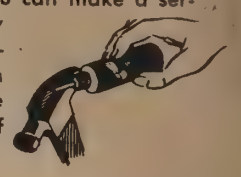


The RC-6A AM Broadcast Transmitter represents the ultimate in 4 watt single-building-coverage transmitters for carrier-current or limited-area broadcasting applications. The design is based upon the experience gained in the manufacture and application of over 2,000 units of 3 models of similar equipment since 1960. Reliable broadcast quality coverage of large, multiple-story buildings is afforded by the RC-6A Transmitter together with the associated RC-T2 series Matching and Coupling Unit. A two or three building complex of smaller adjacent buildings can also be covered thru the additional use of an RC-T1 series Power Splitter.

This is the Solution for the Ax-Head Problem

Tighten loose chairs without removing rungs! Place chair so loose rung is down. Hold spout of CHAIR-LOC bottle to the joint and let it seep slowly down into the crack.

Tighten loose hammer and axe handles without removing the heads. Just apply CHAIR-LOC to the head end, puddling it slightly so that it can seep down the sides of the socket. If wedges are loose, drive them down with a punch. You can make a serviceable wedge by cutting off a 6 penny nail ½" from head and drive into end grain of handle at head.



3 oz. Plastic Bottle
$1.30 Postpaid
The Chair-Loc Company
Lakehurst, N.J. 08733

from: Roger Knights

No Reason

I've been dying for an excuse to recommend these items, which don't really fit into rigid CATALOG specifications as TOOLS. They're just damned nice things that seem to have been overlooked by our spottily vigilant subculture press. Excuse: Hal just said, "I have this space..."

For the best romantic beyond-melodic music since Hovhannes' Mysterious Mountain, get Terry Riley's Rainbow in Curved Space, or if you're more conceptual his earlier In C. Both in good record stores.

For the best post-revolutionary speculation into the media consciousness---with the true issue, immortality, at stake---consider Norman Spinrad's Bug Jack Barron. Even good writing. "You ball me with your image, and I'll ball you with mine", sticks in my mind. In seedy paperback.

—SB

Sleeping Bag Materials

Since you're finishing up I guess I'd better add something now.
About making sleeping bags---

Light Weight Camping Eq. and How to Make It is instructive but careful not to give you a design for anything that would compete with their own gerry's line. You have to make your own adaptations. The basic book is still helpful.

Goose down costs a fortune from the sources listed. Most feather suppliers don't want to see you unless you can buy about 100 lbs. of down. Sometimes quilt makers will sell however. I got mine at $8 per lb. from:

J. Schackter Co.
Allen St.
N.Y.C.

(Gerrys charges $19.50 per lb.)

Nylon material is very hard to find. I was astonished to find that almost all of the fabric centers in Syracuse had no idea of what type of fiber went into their fabrics, which were strong set. All they cared about was color! After scouring the Garmet distict of N.Y.C. I happened upon a dark little store which sold "Mill Ends" or remnants. I found just what I wanted at half price--with a smile!

Fabric Export Co.
45 Walker St.
N.Y. 13, NY

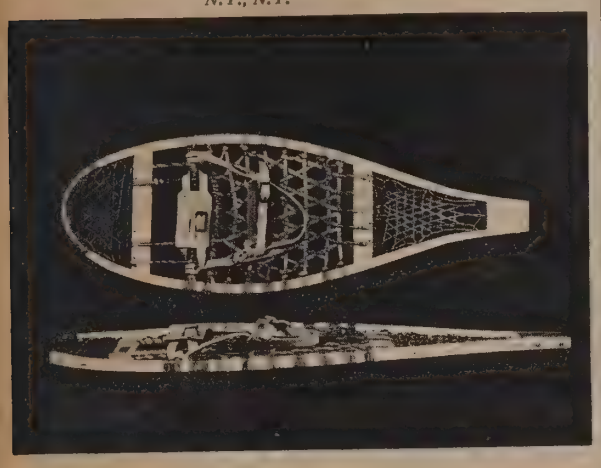
Long zippers are hard to find--long zippers which are nylon and which open at both ends such as the Waldes zipper are extremely hard if not impossible to find. Waldes does not sell retail. I still haven't found a zipper but the sleeping bag (?) is so warm that I haven't needed one yet.

David Briars
Syracuse, N.Y.

Snowshoes

Winter in the woods. Snowmobiles too noisy, ugly and maybe fuck up the ecology. Cross country skis dandy but too awkward for working (Cutting trees, working in brush,etc.) Best snowshoes I've ever seen are Walter York shoes. Better made than Canadian shoes which are the most often sold. York starts by cutting and drying his own ash. Steams and bends the ash. Makes his own rawhide and his own harnesses. The shoes are fucking beautiful. Light and very strong. Good tools. He'll even sell you shoes with turned-up toes (Alaska type) but you'll have to persuade him because turned-up toes slide you backwards down hills. He also reluctanly admits that neoprene is maybe better than rawhide for webbing because wet snow don't stick to neoprene. He sells both. Prices about comparable to usual prices. Abt. $30 plus $4 for the bindingd. He custom makes shoes to order and specific need. (Heavy people need bigger shoes. Some people want a quick-release harness etc.) He says he fixes shoes too but he hates to work on Canadian ones. After using his shoes, I can't blame him.

Good luck to the Catalog & Godspeed,
Snee & Anne Ashley
N.Y., N.Y.



MODIFIED BEAR PAW, RAISED TOE
13 x 36 in. $26.00
Neoprene filled. $26.00
Rawhide. $28.00

For further Information write:
Caratunk Snowshoes
Walter E. York, Mfr.
Caratunk, Maine 04925

Redwood Bathtub

cleanliness-in-the-godliness tool; outdoor japanese bathtubs. constructed with wooden staves, steel bottoms and a redwood lath sitting-platform to protect one's fanny. these tubs are designed to be set out in a pleasant outdoor setting (redwood grove, meadow, cliff overlooking the sea) and heated with a wood fire. electricity or propane will do. a wood fire takes about 30 minutes to heat the water steamy, and will keep the water warm for extended soaking. custom sizes and woods available: round, redwood, oblong, cedar, fir. prices reasonable or barter. minimal maintenance consisting of oiling with linseed and tightening bands occasionally. scents are nice to use in the water, dr. bonner's or eucalyptus oil. cleanse yourself. bathe with others. sailors on cement seas find port.

Contact:

J. Hunt
Mt. Madonna Rd.
Gilroy, Ca.
95020

The TTA Floating Platform

I found this advertised in Buckley's National Review, and it seems to be aimed at illegal business enterprises. But why not communes and schools--well endowed, naturally--

Can you imagine--a group living outside Amerika, free to wander all over the seas, no laws, no taxes?

Mark Reeve
Cincinnati, Ohio

TTA Enterprises
1015 Laguna Street., Ste. 10
Santa Barbara, California 93101

Length of side of platform	Number of stories in building	Total area of floors	Total cost of platform	Cost per square foot
50 ft.	1	2,500sg.'	$180,000	$72
100	1	10,000	300,000	30

The above are estimates of the cost of typical TTA Floating Platforms. A water depth of 80 feet at the point of anchorage, a height of the platform above the surface of the water of 25 feet, and a floor loading of 20 pounds per square foot are assumed.

These costs are for a "bare-board" platform, including dock, access stairs, air cells with main and spare liners, skirt with liner, engines and blowers to maintain air pressure in the cells, and four anchors with mooring lines. Finishing and outfitting the platform will run $5 to $20 per square foot and up, depending on the intended application.

A floor load rating of 10 pounds is recommended for residential and other light-duty use. A rating of 20 pounds is advised for offices, light manufacturing, and other general use. 40 pounds should be used for heavy equipment, dense storage, and similar heavy-duty applications. For floor load ratings other than 20 pounds per square foot, approximate adjustments must be made in the figures given above.

Tongue-in-Groove Bricks

Good design on an old idea: stacking blocks--concrete, with grooves and ridges which lock the whole thing together. No mortar required, since everything interlocks. Also makes the blocks reusable. If you move--take your house apart and move it with you. Blocks are sold by franchised dealers of Wedge-Block, Inc. 10439 Garibaldi, St. Louis 63131 but the molds for do-it-yourself should be simple to make.

Tom Cryar
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Snakes

I'd like to make a suggestion. I'm a snake freak (as in reptiles); they've been getting a bad rap ever since the Garden of Eden and I'd like to turn you and maybe your readers on to this hobby. An excellent book on snakes for the beginner is Snakes As Pets by Hobart M. Smith. It is an easy to read book, its only drawback is that it may be too simple--not enough detail for those already into snakes.

Other books:

for classification of snakes
What Snake Is That? by Roger Conant & William Bridges

general reading
books by Clifford H. Pope are fairly good:
Snakes Alive & How They Live

The Giant Snakes (on Pythons, Boas and Anacondas)

The Reptile World

Snakes and Their Ways by C.H. Curran & Carl Kauffield

Handbook of Snakes by Albert Hazen Wright, Anna Allen Wright

Although it is generally more advantageous to purchase snakes directly from pet stores (ask around to see who sells) there are several reputable snake dealers:

*Wild Cargo P.O. Box 3 Hollywood, Florida 33022
(ask for catalog) FREE at 1st, minimal fee later

*Philadelphia Reptile Exchange 436 Vernon Road, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania 19046

*Snake Farm P.O. Box 96, Laplace, Louisiana 70068

*Hermosa Reptile, Hermosa Beach, Calif. 90254

*Midwest Reptile Sales, Inc. P.O. Box 6119
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46806

For pamphlets on any type reptile by no snake selling:

Ross Allen Reptile Institute
Silver Springs, Inc.
P.O. Box 367
Silver Springs, Florida 32688

Payment and handling agreements are included with catalogs.
One drawback from snakes as a hobby is that the enthusiast usually must be his own vet. Not many animal doctors know the ailments of snakes. They are fascinatingly stoney creatures, easy to care for and have fantastic color combinations.

LOVE
Jay Brethauer
545 So. 7th St. Apt. 10
San Jose, Calif.

P.S. If you need more info. write and if you use this forget the $10--free subscription maybe but no money.
Your good people.

Button Button

Lowest prices to movement organizations. Best quality we've seen. Fast delivery--faster if requested. Union label on all. Open account privileges: About 150-200 stock buttons (not run-of-the-mill slogans) for immediate shipment. Nice people to deal with. Very personal attention to all orders.

from:
Printed Celluloid Buttons
Larry Fox Associates
P.O.Box 581
Hempstead, NY 11551

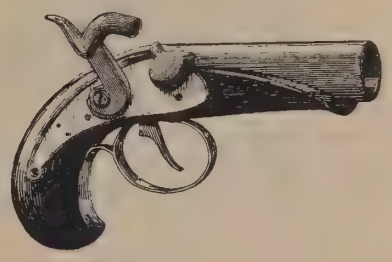
list available

Karen Penner
Valley Stream, NY

4 Foot Bubbles

I'd like to recommend for review a publication of the Franklin Institue titled "True Plastic Bubbles and How to Blow Them". It's done by the same people who caused such a stir about a year ago with their giant long-lasting soap bubbles. The resulting excitment inspired them to greater heights. This report tells how to blow bubbles up to 4 feet in diameter! The bubbles are tough, waterproof, and being made of plastic film, have an indefinite life span. The report gives brochures and sources for materials. Ask for "Plastic Bubbles Report" (No. 1) available from the Franklin Institue, 21st and the Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa.-- $1.00

John Prenis
Utica, NY



KER-PLOW! Gottim

Deer Friends,

In one issue of W.E. I saw a riff about weapons, can't recall when/where but mentioned stuff re. crossbows, guns, flintlock/percussion muzzle loaders. Well, as it turns out if you want a weapon that's powerful fun and pretty legal there's only one way--

★★★★★★★★★★ *Black Powder (rifles & pistols)* ★★★★★★★★★★★★

See, these can be sent thru mail with no restrictions (check local laws tho) to anyone. To get a pistol you have to say you're 21. Big deal. Anyway, muzzle loading longarms (flintlocks and percussion) are reasonably accurate, make one fuck of a big beautiful noise. Same for pistols. Also very cheap, like maybe 1/10 cost to shoot than cartridge weapons. Calibres .36 ++++ infinity (flintlocks & shotguns). These guns are modeled after old timey (thymey?) type guns like model .36 cal Navy percussion revolver or Kentucky type squirrel guns, as examples

Sources: get a gun mag. like Shooting Times or Guns & Ammo and look at prices, descriptions, and pictures. (fetishists take particular note). OR

Centennial Arms Corp.
3318 W. Devon Ave., Lincolnwood, Ill. 60645
(price list $1.00!!) ("You can't always get what you want...")

OR

Dixie Gun Works
Dept. 1, Union City, Tenn. 38161
catalogue $1.00--250 pages!!! Lots of good stuff

OR

Any other places you might see in a gun mag.

Notes: (1) Dixie's cat. is VERY far out. They are honest!!!
(2) Centennial is good and cheap and has nifty pistols. Their pistols (Italian & Belgium) are well made for the price--like $39.95 for a steel frame 36 cal percussion pistol. Beware of pistols over .36 with brass frames, steel is stronger.
(3) NEVER, NEVER, NEVER use smokeless powder--if you do YOU will be blown to shit. USE BLACK POWDERONLY. It is very safe--smash it with a hammer and it won't go off. Only ignites by spark (from flint or percussion cap)
(4) Make sure the weapon you buy has been "proofed" (tested) so that you can be sure it won't blow up--beware of "trade" guns. You get what you pay for.
(5) Clean your gun regularly. Black powder is CORROSIVE and can make a mess of your weapon. These guns ain't too hard (or too much fun either) to clean--find out the best way from someone who knows--or make up your own way.
(6) When a flintlock goes off it's the most far-out. There's a snap, whoosh and a BOOM. Percussion ones just go BOOM. Anyway if you want to stay on friendly terms with your neighbors, tell them when you're going hunting, target shooting, poaching so they don't think you're playing Lawrence of Arabia blowing up trains.*
(like a cherry bomb in a 50 gal. oil drum.)*
(7) For all types of guns get a copy of Guns Illustrated 1970 by the editors of The Gun Digest. It has everything legal in it. All types of guns, pistols, derringers, etc. Unfortunately it costs $2.95. If you're serious it's worth it.
(8) Join the NRA. The NRA establishment freaks want to repeal gun laws. They're all perverts but join them it's a good cause.
(9) What the world needs now is a better Anarchy.

Peace,
Crazy Bill
Allston, Massachewsit

Other People's Mail

OK

Please don't mention my name, I'm a fugitive.

[redacted]
Athalmer
B.C.
Canada

From an Aspiring Milkmaid

I'm into milking cows, preferably by hand (it's sensual) but machine will do because I just really like being with the cows. They understand really a lot. Any way I want to get a job; and I would like to like my job so why not get a job milking cows? But I don't know how to go about getting such a job. I wrote to the Dept. of Agriculture and the Chamber of Commerce in Vermont but they don't seem to want to answer. So what I'm asking you is—Do you have any suggestions as to where I can get a job milking cows ANYWHERE in the states or does anyone want to feed me to milk their cows? (etc if it's to do with cows) Someone just write about cows!

Love,
Diana Meredith
Box 29
Hillsburgh
Ontario
Canada

"Facilities for Women Animal-Keepers"?!

(open appeal to readers of Jan. supplement)

Comrades,

Good old local zoo has no apprentice program, no part-time summer zookeeperships, is very leery of union hassles, and "although women are welcome to apply, we just don't have the facilities for women animal-keepers."

If you have a zoo or know of one that is more receptive to young female aspiring zookeepers, please let me know. (College is in the way so I am thinking toward the future.)

In addition, if anybody knows of good books on bears and wolves particularly relating to their care and management in zoological protective custody, I'd be grateful if you'd send the titles and names of publishers to me.

Regards,
Mary Lee Schneiders
5314 Lakepointe
Detroit, Michigan 48224

Gwinco Means Potatoes, S.A.

Much is being written and talked about the family going to Canada, but there is also a moderate exodus to South America. A bit of advice to those who know of Mexico, and who might fell that the other 20 odd countries are about the same. It just ain't so. Language, customs, and race change in subtle and in very obvious ways.

It's a whole new trip, and if S.A. grabs you, no place looks quite right or seems like home again.

If anyone wants to know where we are at and what's happening in Ecuador, we would be very glad to be of help. 'Jes write to

Ira
Gwinco
Apartado 2097
Quito--Ecuador
S.A.

Peace,
Ira

Last Year Cheaper

You can get the "Handbook of Chemistry & Physics" cheaper if it's last year's edition. I got mine (1961) in 1962 for $6.50. It helps if a bunch of people can order direct all-together, maybe on school letterhead.

Thomas Register can often be gotten FREE (also last year's) by approaching industrial libraries, or even the local Public Library, who generally get swamped by everybody's old edition. Big businesses make a real thing out of keeping up to date and Thomas doesn't update with supplements--new 7 volumes every year.

Frank Mittermeir, 355 E. Tremont Ave. Bronx NY 10465 sells a superb line of woodworking chisels, gouges, etc. Also metal working tools at realistic prices. A small shop, so don't order the catalog unless you really want to buy.

Love, peace and keep up the good work!
Peter Heinlein
Yonkers, NY

Karma I

We are writing in appreciation for being included in your Spring edition of the WHOLE EARTH CATALOG (wine supplies and book entitled How To Build A Still*). As you well know this resulted in our being included in a review of your catalog by NEWSWEEK. At first not too much happened but by August and September we were overloaded with inquiries and orders.*

Unfortunately we are a very small business and the unexpected publicity threw us into a panic situation from which we have not yet fully recovered. Most of our supplies are imported from Great Britain and the Continent and the six weeks to two months delay in re-supplying has caused us to have quite a back-log of unfilled orders. But we aren't complaining. Had we known your impact we would been better prepared.

By the way another very important by-product of your magazine was a nationwide TV appearance by ourselves with Dan Rowan (Rowan and Martin Laugh-In) and Dinah Shore. Also CBS Radio is preparing a discussion of wine-making in the US and is going to include a taping with us in their presentation. Both of these networks picked us up from your catalog.

Meanwhile, thanks millions and we'll get back to trying to bail out from under all our paperwork. If you should receive any inquiries concerning our present sluggish service we wish you would convey our regrets and assurances that as soon as we can recover from our unexpected good fortune we'll be prompt and efficient once again (Hopefully).

Cordially,
Norman E. Gilbey
The Wyne Table
P.O. Box 490
Norman, Oklahoma 73069

American Forest Institute, and Back

American Forest Institute's member companies have 65 million acres of forest land open for free public recreaction like camping, hunting and fishing. That's a lot of land, more than in the national Parks and National Forests combined.

Virtually all our members publish recreation guides like the three I've enclosed. There most be more than 50 guides to free areas all over the country. Some are pretty much wilderness, and some have facilities like tent platforms, outdoor grills, running water and so on.

I'm working up a guide to all these guides with maps and lists of who to write for information about different areas. It will probably take about three months because most of the companies are revising their material for 1971 guides. When I get AFI's guide put together I'll send you a few and you can decide if you'd like to list it in the Whole Earth Catalog. After you've seen the guide, ask around and let me know how many would move through Whole Earth Catalog so we won't run out. It will be free.

In case you're wondering what American Forest Institue is, it's an association of companies and individuals dedicated to conserving the nation's timber growing lands for MULTIPLE use, growing trees for harvest, free public recreation and wildlife management.

I've only been working at AFI for 3 months, but multiple land use sounds like the most good for the most people to me. For companies or the government for that matter, to fence off land for just ONE use, like just growing trees, or just recreation (although there are a few valid exceptions in both cases), would be like saying, "Look, you can use this room for sleeping, no reading, no lovemaking, no eating or anything like that, just sleeping."

Peace,
Donald Biggs
American Forest Institute
1835 K St. NW
Washington DC

Donald Biggs,
A friend of mine, Gordon Ashby, was asked by Bank of America to advise on environmental things they might do. He advised: since they handle mosts of the loans to Boise, Weyerhauser, and the rest, and since most of that land is used in a 150 year time-envelope, then let them require that the timber companies make the land available in small parcels (20-100 acres) on 20 year non-renewable leases to temporary dwelling--our tipi, adobe, log cabin builders who are desperate for a place to spend their energy in a learning way that doesn't hurt land, and don't build raods particularly. Well, B of A all said Nice nice but no one here can initiate a policy like that.

Is it so impractical?

—Stewart

Karma II

A year ago, when you did Liferaft, I felt a little surprised that you were putting energy into a paranoid trip. I was also a little curious, a little envious, as I watched people leave here to go and participate. I had never fasted. Six days ago I began a fast, my first; and as I began I knew it would last at least seven days, because Liferaft had been seven days.

I sat today for a long while under a green tree looking up at the sky through the leaves. There were many different shades of green and as the sun moved the patterns of the leaves changed; it was very beautiful.

For some reason I found myself remembering a sentence from a science book I'd been reading: "Probably 300 million children in the world today are so undernourished that they are suffering permanent brain damage."

Since I came to live in the country I have been keeping useless information out of my head. I don't want to listen to horror stories when I could be chopping wood or canning blackberries or telling a story to the kids. I refuse to worry about something that I can't do anything about. But this sentence didn't feel like that. There I was, under a tree, surrounded only by good things, and yet I knew that on this planet children were hungry, real children, children that I could easily reach in a days time (given enough money and a passport). They were inside my head, and it was right that they were inside my head.

I don't know where to go on from here. It feels like I am climbing aboard the Liferaft, a year late.

Elaine
Cave Junction, Oregon

Bonnie Jean Romney

Pigasus and Wavey Gravy at Liferaft Earth.

The Idiot's Guide to VW Repair, Guides On

3 months in London and now to Spain. N. Africa and on to Zermatt for Christmas.
Writing a book about "How to Feel Your Way Through Europe and Other Subjects"
Feel good is a way of life!

John & Eve Muir

Cheaper Ocate Bags

This August i bought an Ocate Bag in Santa Fe and spent 2 weeks up around Wheeler Peak--beautiful sleeping bag--comfortable--warm--lightweight--thanks for the listing--by the way, if you buy from the factory in Santa Fe, they only sell seconds (1/8 thinner than retail) and are much cheaper and are just as good--

later--
rick fleshin
Austin, Texas

Acid to South Africa

Please pray tell how to make LSD. Know a bit of chemistry.

I studied the catalog but could find no reference to LSD. The demand is great and supply short.

Love
Len
Johannesburg
South Africa

The answer to your prayers is the **Psychedelic Guide to Preparation of the Eucharist**, *now available again. You can get them from us for $3.95. We get them from Book People in Berkeley. The book will have definitive review worthy of it in the LAST CATALOG this July.*

Preparation 2

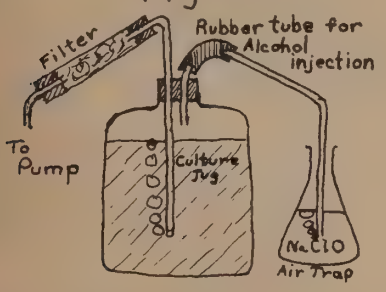
Step I---Use Yellow Light

5.36 g of d-lysergic acid are suspended in 125 ml of acetonitrile and the suspension cooled to about -20 degrees C in a bath of acetone cooled with dry ice. To the suspension is added a cold (-20 degrees) solution of 8.82 g of triflurorоacetic anhydride in 75ml of acetonitrile. The mixture is allowed to stand at -20 degrees for about 1½ hours during which time the suspended material dissolves, and the d-lysergic acid is converted to the mixed anhydride of lysergic and trifluoroacetic acids. The mixed anhyride can be separated in the form of an oil by evaporating the solvent in vacuo at a temperature below about 0 degrees. Everything must be kept anydrous.

Step II---Use Red Light

The solution of mixed anhydrides in acetontrile from Step I is added to 150ml of acetonitrile containing 7.6 g of diethylamine. The mixture is held in the dark at room temperature for about 2 hours. The acetonitrile is evaporated in vacuo, leaving a residue of LSD-25 plus other impurities. The residue is dissolved in 150ml of choroform and 20ml of ice water. The chloroform layer is removed and the aqueous portions are combined and in turn, washed with four 50ml portions of ice-cold water. The chloroform solution is then dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and evaporated in vacuo.

Figure 1



Dear Whole Earth Catalog People,

In your Spring Catalog on page 99 you said you would print an article about the Guide to the Eucharist if it came out again. Well, the guy who wrote that book, a fine pharmacognocist, gave us all rights to distribution and printing, so please write:

Heaven-Sent
3454 Franklin
Dallas, Texas

so we can know what we need to do. We would like to get into print in the next supplement. Please write soon. Without Dope there can be no way to catch the future. —Anon.
Bye.

P.S. Come down to Austin for BBQ and beer. Your always WELCOME.

Heaven-Sent

RONALD REAGAN, Governor

Donate to Prisons

Dear Mr. Smith:

This opportunity is taken to thank you for your recent generous donation of copies of the Whole Earth Catalog. Were received and are now in the libraries, science room and bookroom.

Again, thank you for your interest and concern for the inmates.

L.S.Nelson, Warden
K.W. Hayball
Superintendent of Education
Dept. of Corrections
CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON
San Quentin, California 94964

WHOLE EARTH has had an amazing amount of correspondence from prisons, a lot of it really useful to us. When we over-printed about 40,000 on the Fall '69 CATALOG, JD worked on donating the surplus to various prisons. Most refused, for one reason or another. Quentin was among those that accepted. We'd like to see various periodicals send their returns as a matter of course to schools and prisons.

—SB

Westwood Ceramics

We have been buying ceramic supplies from Westwood Ceramics for more than a year now and feel it's about time for an appraisal of their services.

Our first experience with them was a visit to their City of Industry, Calif. offices. On that occasion we purchased nearly $100 worth of ceramic miscellaney; tools, oxides, basic glaze ingredients, and several hundred pounds of stoneware throwing body. After waiting more than 1½ hours for them to assemble our order, we found that nearly 1/3 of the items included were incorrect.

Since they are the major supplier of ceramic supplies in the west (the only one in the So. Cal. area to my knowledge) we've continued to purchase from them. This is not a result of satisfaction, but of necessity.

Their throwing bodies are grossly inconsistent. Our various batches have been too wet, too dry, lumpy, and tend to fire out either too high or too low. The grog content (claimed to be 10%) seems to range between 5% and 25%.

In our discussion with other potters we find that we're not alone in our complaints. We've also heard of Westwood making errors in billing and shipping although we've not experienced any ourselves.

Despite these frustrations, Westwood has the most complete selection of stoneware oriented items in addition to a good supply of low fine clays and glazes, casting materials, and mold making equipment. And their prices are good.

Chick & Barb
Portland, Oregon

All you proposal and article writers, we're on to you. As soon as we hear the term "life style", we know somebody's bullshitting.

—SB

Gilmore Looms

...Lastly, you are advertising LeClerc Looms, which are not the best, merely the most advertised. I am an experienced weaver and have woven on most brands. I heartly recommend GILMORE for anyone who is actually interested in weaving, rather than just playing-like. They are less expensive, better made, and much more efficient both for set-up and during weaving. The harness frames lift right out for quick heddle changes between weaving projects, a unique warp advance system is used, the rising shed is sure and versatile, workmanship is unsurpassed. When speed is important these features are vitally important. I have an 8-harness 46" very heavy ridgid Gilmore ($350) [or compact $315]. LeClerc's comparable model Nilart 8-harness 45" is $457 (!) and inferior. Grok on that and then send for a brochure: Mr. E.E. Gilmore, Gilmore Looms, 1032 North Broadway, Stockton, California, 95205.

Truely,
Don & Mikal Deese
Vancouver, B.C.

Bad Language

In last issue you had a recommendation for Marie Pri's book The Story of Language. Robt. A. Hall, Jr. (in the bibliography) says this about that book: "[Pri's book and another, Bedmer's Loom of Language] are attempts at popularization which caters to all the traditional misconceptions we have tried to refute: perscriptive dogmatism, misunderstanding of the relation of writing to language, and ethnocentric value judgements. Both are prententious, full of out-of-date notions, misinformation and misinterpretation, and are wholly misleading." Maybe you'd care to print that in a supplement.

Yours,
Barbara Weaver
Carmel, California

Rabbit Correction

Small Stock Magazine
A Countryside Publication
P.O. Box 107
Marshall, Wisconsin 53559
Jerome D. Belanger, Editor and Publisher

Dear Gurney,

Since I am an avid WEC supporter and realize the impact you have, and since Small Stock hasn't been published in Pierce City for a long time, I sure wish you would have printed our current address in the Sept. catalog. Mail isn't even forwarded from Pierce City anymore, so a lot of your people will think I don't answer mail (which is too bad because I'd rather answer mail than put out a magazine sometimes.)

Anyway. Being a rabbit editor (in addition to Countryside, which I believe you or someone there just subscribed to) I was looking for all the usual cliches and errors about rabbits in your page. I couldn't find them. In fact, the only thing I could begin to argue with (if I wanted to be a nit-picker) was your remark that your farmer friend keeps 6 does and a buck for his own use, and only gets one or two fryers a week. With proper management, a good doe (the only kind to have, at least after you've built up your herd with your own breeding stock) should raise eight young per litter, with at least four litters a year. That's 32 fryers, times six does=192 rabbits a year. Your friend (and many more like him) is wasting feed, time and effort.

And in a nutshell, that's how I got into the rabbit magazine thing from Countryside and my own homestead. I agree wholeheartedly with your rambling rabbit rap, and the part rabbits can play in the post-capitalistic cottage economy. But I also know there's one hell of a difference between keeping a few rabbits in the back yard, and doing the job right. (I should know...I did it wrong long enough myself. I tried to get this across to John Shuttleworth (stopped in to see him recently, found he plans to run a rabbit article...chicken wire, wooden floors, all the stuff that the people who KNOW threw out years ago) but I don't think I succeeded). I get all kinds of letters from people wanting to raise Flemish Giants for meat. They're big, so they produce the most meat? No concept at all of feed conversion, rate of growth, rate of conception, etc.

Everybody knows a lot of things that ain't so about rabbits, so they don't even look for help. But on a homestead (like ours) where you have rabbits and chickens and goats and bees and more, a few minutes a day saved adds up to 40-some hours a year...and that's a lot of time that could be spent to more advantage on all sorts of other projects. To say nothing of the bread wasted.

I believe in simplicity, but I don't call it going back. If we throw out all the USEFUL technology, all our knowledge of genetics and nutrition and so on, we're no better than cave-men. We end up sweating 24 hours a day and half the night without gaining any spirituality, which is really what it's all about, in my opinion.

To be completely frank, I should point out that I just bought Small Stock a few months ago, so it's still in a period of transition. It has always been show oriented, with a smattering of commercial stuff in recent years. But rabbits have never really come into their own. I sincerely believe that they can become a major link in all you were writing about...but only if people know the facts, and go about the job with at least some idea of what they're doing. With this philosophy, plus my own Countryside mag and homestead experience, I intend to change the course of SSM. And maybe the future of rabbits, or is that too egotistical?

At any rate, I do hope you'll continue to promote rabbits for food, with modern management principles, of course. And it would be nice if you could let people know where to find Small Stock Magazine. I really do think we can help them.

Regards,
J.D. Belanger

More Rabbits

Rabbit raising:

In addition to the books you have already listed previously here are some more:

American Rabbit Breeders Assoc.
4323 Murray Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15217
25 ¢

Boy Scout Merit Badge Series
No. 3375

Albers Milling Co.
800 West 47th St.
Kansas City, Missouri 64112
Raising Rabbits (free, I think)
Commercial Rabbit Raising 50 ¢

Glick Manufacturing Co.
1595 Almaden Road
San Jose, Calif. 95125
Catalog & Book $1.00

Commercial Rabbit Growers Discount Club
P.O. Box 5693
San Jose, Calif. 95150
Catalog free

With four does and one buck and less than $85, you can eat good and in two years break even if...you sell your surplus to a commercial dealer. A good way to live if you aren't a vegetarian.

T.G. Crouthamel
Spotswood, N.J.

"I seem to be a verb" T-shirts cost $2.50 each from:

Mark Victor Hansen
Box 1275
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

Better Stove & 100 Marines

Riteway Woodburning Stoves have gone through three new owners in recent times. They are now

Riteway
Marco Industries
169 Pleasant Hill Road
Harrisonburg, Virginia 22801

They are nice people to do with. For example, kid broken piece we asked for on phone--guy says, "well, we just got all this stuff shipped here and its all over the place, but describe it real good and we'll see." I mean, hell, you can't help going out and breaking something else to do business with them.

Listen, Riteway is so much better than Ashley that it is not worth arguing about. It creosotes up the pipes less. It burns longer. It lives many more years.

Love,
George von Hilsheimer

P.S. The Supt of Documents will send you a box full of recipes for 100 Marines. Absolutely useful. Surprisingly good, but indispensible for figuring how much and much more extensive than that other thing you list. MARINE CORPS RECIPES 100 servings/ on 5x8 cards.

Holubar and Angier

I think Holubar Co. of Colorado deserves a better review than you gave them! We've had some dealings with them and they've been exceptionally good. We bought two sleeping bags last year which have proved to be almost TOO warm--last night we were out in them at -5 degrees and they were cozy. We did a lot of comparison before we decided to try Holubar. One friend who had just bought some Sierra Designs bags was visiting when the postman delivered ours--"$75?," he exclaimed. "I got gypped!" DEFINITELY good merchandise.

In their catalog also is a fine selection of mountain stuff and down clothes. Also of interest is this years new policy of not using any animal fur ruffs, in the interest of ecology (wolf and wolverine being threatened species). More companies should come forth and take stands like that.

Also on another subject, my husband suggests you include *Being Your Own Wilderness Doctor* by good old B. Angier and Dr. E.R. Kodet. The medical guide is very uptodate, better than in *How To Survive In The Woods*, we feel. It is written with the problems (probably) encountered while hiking back in, etc. It is one we want to add to our personal library as soon as $ allows. In the front is a quick-reference index of stuff. While the supra-organic finks won't be too keen on it because of its emphasis on new drugs, the rest of the info provided (sprains, dislocations, fractures, stiches, etc.) certainly would be useful. I worked two years in a hospital emergency ward and to me, this is about the best emergency guide I've come across that is written for non-medical people. It's published by Stackpole Books but I can't tell you the price cause the good ol' public library clipped that corner off. Probably $5.95 or $6.95.

Well guess thats all for now from the snowy NE. Love and peace to all you wet California freaks, and everyone else.

Lewis
Ottawa, Ontario

Aikido

The first place the catalog touched my own experience was the fall '69 listing of a book on Aikido. Though I have not seen the book, I have heard it highly praised by fellow students. My study of this art is not complete. I studied with Mitsunari Kanai Sensei in Cambridge, Mass. for several months. The best way to understand the gentle harmony that is Aikido is to see the art practiced and talk to its practioners. The following list of Aikido clubs and schools comes from the American Aikido Federation, which has the same address as the NY Aikikai.

Arizona Aikikai
817 North 1st Street
Phoenix, Arizona
85004

Berkeley Aikikai
1260 Hopkins St.
Berkeley, Cal.
Contact: Kenechi Suzuki

Buffalo Aikikai
103 Buckeye Road
Amherst, NY 14226
Con: Frederick Utech

Connecticut Aikikai
115 Bushnell St.
Hartford, Conn.
Con: Ralph Chiaradia

Aikikai Deutschland
Manfred Putzka
D53 Bonn
Nonschauer Strasse 7
Germany
Sensei: Katsuaki Asai

Haverhill Aikikai
Heath Road
Merrimac, Mass
Contact: Allan M. Chapman

Aikikai Italia
Via Eleniana 2
Rome, Italia 00185

Long Island Aikikai
303 Maple Street
Rockville Center, L.I., NY
Telephone: (516) 766-8466
Sensei: Eddie Hagihara

Los Angeles Aikikai
8929 Ellis Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Tel: (213) 838-7557
Con: Rod Kobayashi

Montreal Aikikai
4510 St. Denis
Montreal, Canada
Tel: 845-5971
Con: Massimo Nicolaci di Villadorata

Milwaukee Aikikai
915 West Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Con: Brian Kagan

New York Aikikai
142 West 18th St.
New York, NY

Hawaii Aikikai
3224 Waialae Ave.
Honolulu, Hawaii
Tel: 777-133

Hillo Aikikai
P.O. Box 552
Papaiko, Hawaii
Sensei: Takashi Nonaka

Illinois Aikido Club
1103 W. Bryn Mawr
Chicago, Ill.
Tel: 784-5821

Wyckoff Aikikai
315 Franklin Ave.
Wyckoff, New Jersey
Tel: TW 1-0903

Nwe England Aikikai
698 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge, Mass.
Sensei: Mitsunari Kanai
Tel: (617) 491-9582

San Francisco Aikikai
701 Linden Ave.
South San Francisco, Calif.
Tel: (415) 588-4955
Con: Robert Tann

Sydney Aikikai
6/519 Church St.
North Parramatta
N.S.W., Australia
Sensei: S. Sugano

There is also a club in New Bedford, Mass., listed in the phone book. If you take to the yellow pages in search of Aikido, beware for the art has many crude and unsepositive variants, as do all the serious material arts. There are also a large number of racketeers playing the self-defense game.

Aikido is hard for me to describe. It is a descipline of body, mind, and spirit which primarily prepares you to meet any physical threat. More important is the competence it gives you. Fear of physical violence is a most common fear today. Aikido frees you from the fear not by making you invulnerable, but by proving the futility of violence. Aikido does a lot of things; it's a good trip.

Roger C.
Montclair, New Jersey

INFORMATION

Big Bell Grinder

You might be interested in the C.S. Bell mill model 2 (2MC). In your very first issue you showed the small Bell mill and then later replaced it with the Corona grain mill. The Corona is far superior to the small Bell mill but the big Bell (No. 2) is far superior to the Corona. And far more expensive: about $30.00 as opposed to $13.00. But well worth the money. On the East Coast it is distributed by the Erewhon Trading Company.

And an excellent book is The Soil and Health *published by Devin-Adair. This is a classic work in the field of organic farming by Sir Albert Howard. Howard also wrote* An Agricultural Testament *and was the major influence on J.I. Rodale among others. Along with* Plowman's Folly *and* Farmers of Forty Centuries *(and the long out of print* Topsoil and Civilization*) one of the indispensible written works in the field.*

Jimmy Silver
Boston, Mass.

Soy veh

...Finally a word about soybeans. As a pediatrician I'm able to pass on the word to you from the professional nutritionist friends of mine about the relative value of soybean compared to animal protein. Flat-out on a weight for weight basis soybeans have more protein and more essential amino acids than sirloin beef. Period. "Normal and Therapeutic Nutrition," by Corinne H. Robinson, 13th. Ed., pp. 822 and 825, NY 1967. The problem is more complicated, however, because the above superiority of bean over beef is with whole beans, and does not take into account such goodies as how the foods are prepared (boiling, for example, destroys some amino acids) or if the beans are in the form of a milk or flour. Soybeans despite their superiority over beef in the Proudfit-Robinson data are rather poor in methionine, for example, and in no way should they be considered a kind of miracle food capable of meeting all human nutritional needs.

The take-home lesson of the day is that whole populations have done quite well on diets that were largely vegetable, but that the proper nutrition was accomplished by the mixture of supplementary vegetable proteins, such as barley, wheat, and soy proteins. Corn, for example, is terrible in lysine. Soybean, on the other hand, is fairly good in lysine, and experiments have shown that corn and beans are better utilized when they are taken together. It is not necessary to ingest large amounts of first class, All American Boy proteins like meat, milk, eggs, and fish, providing you take in mixed amounts of supplementary vegetables, as the majority of the people in the world do, such as cereals, millets, legumes, nuts, oilseeds, common vegetables, and leaf and grass protein. I'm sorry to hear one of your friends in Lama fell ill while on a vegetarian diet. But in no way should this be construed as an indictment against the vegetable. There is emerging increasing evidence that the only feasible solution to global malnutrition in the seventies is the development of cheap, high protein plant mixtures, with considerably less rape of the ecosystem. Hope I helped.

Sincerely,
Henry Abraham, M.D.
University of Arizona
Tuscon, Arizona

Nez Perce Correction

CORRECTION: In the Fall 1970 issue of WHOLE EARTH CATALOG, page 96, "Nez Perce Show", an instruction sheet entitled "Nez Perce Indian Twining Method" may be purchased for 15 cents plus a stamped self addresses envelope from Mrs. Earle Connette, 903 East C St., Moscow, ID 83843. Leaflets Nos. 67, 68 & 98 may be purchased from the Denver Art Museum, 1300 Logan St., Denver, CO 80203 and Leaflet No.1 from Southwest Museum, Highland Park, Box 128, Los Angeles, CA 90042.

Cheaper Photo Books

In the Fall '70 CATALOG, p.80, you list Time-Life Photo Series, The Camera and Light and Film---
The books are excellent and if you buy them directly from Time-Life, CHEAPER---

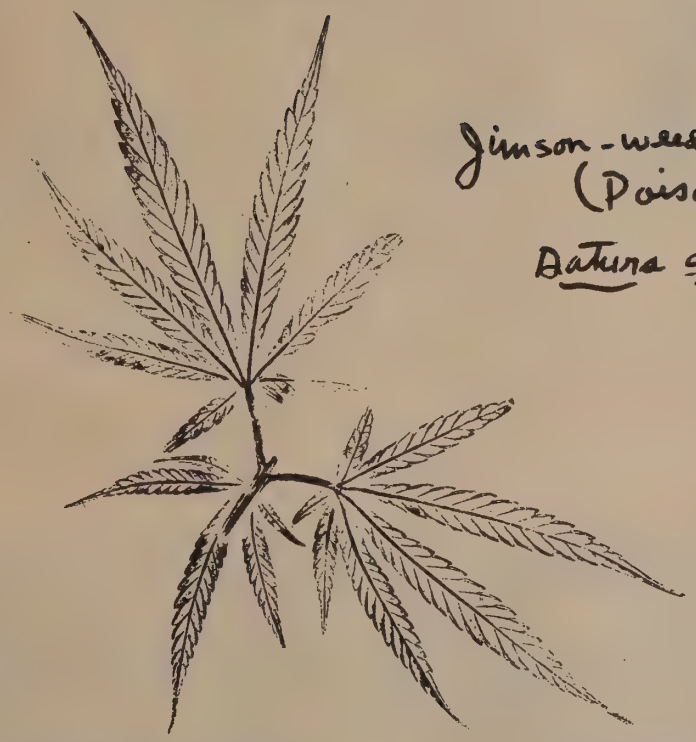
$7.95 plus postage=$8.68!!!

I think the address is Time-Life, 4200 N. Industrial Blvd., Indianapolis, Indiana 46254.

Not a hell of a lot but something---

Love,
Iris Rothman
Jackson, Michigan

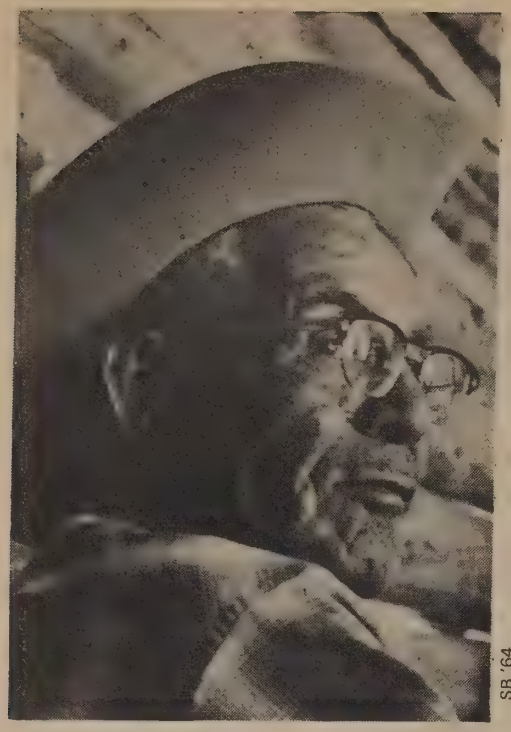
Author of Marin Trails, $2.95
Tamal Land Press, Fairfax, Ca.



Grass Continued

I have an axe to grind. I also have some information deserving of your catalog. For years I have been experimenting with growing grass. My academic inclination had me go through all the scientific information available...My inclination to deviancy had me order all the head publications also, including the one in your catalog. Most of the information wouldn't help a dead horse fart. I wasted many good seeds on those methods that were sure to work. I must admit that your advertised publication is the best so far, but there is so much extraneous bullshit that it makes growing a little smoke look like its as complicated as synthetizing the active principle. When all the genetic and sex abberation shit is cut out there is really very little left. They calculate how long it would take to dry the shit but can't offer an opinion on whether to do it that way or let it cure in the sun. That would be so easy to decide if they had only tried them to find out. About all that junk on sexual abberations, that pure horseshit! I've watched plants from the hills of Michaocan to the weed patches of Oklahoma and I have yet to find any sexual abnormalities, let alone the mystical, spontaneous hemaphrodism they claim happens when there aren't enough plants of the opposite sex. That worse than street rap, its in the name of science. Man they tell so many lies. The most absurd is on page 8, "and the life cycle of the male plant will be complete in the twelfth week of its existence." I've seen tham go 5 months before pollination and another one before death. Who cares about boron defficiency? I do, but most people who would be inclined to grow would be scared shitless at the mention of Auxins and Molybedenum. What they need is the information that will tell them how to go out some night in late April or early May and poke some holes in the ground and drop some seeds in. Then not come back till harvest except to look at their babies when they feel like it. The solution to all this mineral defficiency amount of light bullshit is to plant them where some close relative grows. There's hardly a place in the country where that doesn't happen. That also solves the paranoia of police or other heads ripping it off. It's so easy to have 8' tall plants in 3 months. And it doesn't get less potent except gradually over many years. The resin is to protect the leaves, seeds etc. from dehydration. So, the main consideration is the genetic makeup of the plant, gold is still gold for a few years, I know. Oh, there are ways to cure the weed as to be stronger than Hash. Yep, I said stronger than hash or gold for that matter. I'll close my growing for the market to better the community but I'll have to make enough to go on another oddesy or two. I don't want to hassel with copyright shit if I don't have to. I only want to make it worth my while to give the truth away insted of growing it. I haven't seen a new catalog yet but I'd imagine it's soon to be out. If you want some samples of my rap then answer, I won't tell all unless I copyright it. But there will be plenty to make the old rap look like mythology. If not then look in the dealer ads of Rolling Stone in Feb. and March and you can order it from me. Oh, it won't be copyrighted in that case so you can put it in following catalogs free if your still around. I hope so.

John J. Kocher
Austin, Texas



Hola Tso

SB '64

Sacred Knowledge

Will you please reveal to me what knowledge of organization the Indians taught you. I have been wondering since the article in Rolling Stone a few months ago. Hope you will find time to answer.

Love,
Eileen O'Leary
Vancouver
B.C.

[redacted]

Anarchistic Indians, right? So I still thought until I attended a Navaho peyote meeting. The Roadman, Hola Tso, was in charge--- sat at the center behind the altar, handled all the major ceremonial changes, was aware of everything going on, had full responsibility and authority, was strict, was humorous, said very little, let most of the administrative mechanics be handled by the other officers Fireman, Cedarman, Drummer, Peyote Woman---one hand on the helm, sharp crew.

I've been to glorious meetings, with big feeling and big learning. And to loser meetings , boring, depressing. The glorious were flexible, tight. The losers, loose, "democratic", wishful, weak. That's what I saw. The difference wasn't Indian, White; it was responsibility, or not.

—SB

Indian Songs Alive and Well

Excellent LP recordings of American Indian Songs are available from INDIAN HOUSE, Box 472, Taos, New Mexico 87571. Each album contains representative songs from one tribe or one culture area. Some of the tribes now on this label are: Navaho, Taos, Ponca, Kiowa, Comanche, Kiowa-Apache, and Creek.

All sounds are recorded and produced on modern high fidelity equipment by Tony Isaacs, the proprietor of INDIAN HOUSE and a longtime student of Indian music. Isaacs has had many years of field experience recording Indian music on various reservations in the US.

An album titles, "Sounds of Indian America, Plains and Southwest", will be released shortly. This very inclusive album will have music that was recorded at the large Gallup Inter-Tribal Ceremonial, Gallup, N.M. The folding jacket will contain a color booklet with numerous photos and notes covering each of the ceremonial dances.

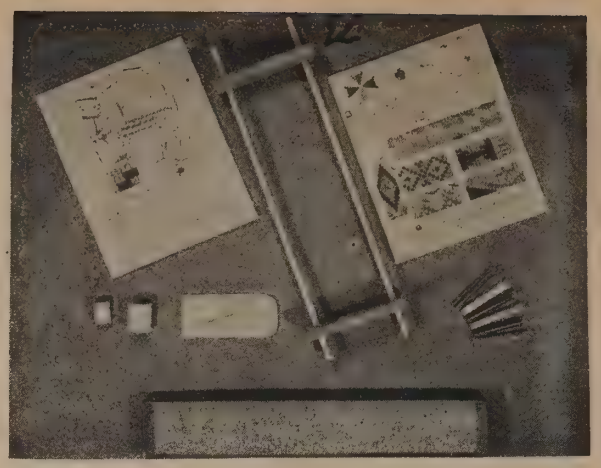
Sincerely,
Frank Turley
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Green Hides

Buffalo robes are great for teepee living but the best source is to write to the Moise National Bison Range, Moise, Montana, and request a list of the hides, horns, and skulls, which are to be sold at the next auction. A friend of mine and I once bought two 2 year old bull hides in their prime this way for $10@. The game is that you "bid" on the hides. It is quite possible to get a hide for $5 or whatever if no one bids on it and you may be sure that many hides go unsold. The same plan is used to sell horns and skulls. Here is the catch...you must pay the RR Express shipping on the hides and this will run another $10 each for green hides. Add to this the cost of tanning, another $25 or more and you have the cost. I would not even suggest home tanning to the most ancient hobbyist, some spots the hides will be almost an inch thick...Robes have the bad habit of also collecting stash in the wool or fur of the hide and they must be brushed cleen occasionally.

Horse hides tanned with the fur on are also great bits of teepee gear as are Hudson's Bay blankets and beaded teepee bags but I have found that old carpeting laid on the ground first is about the best insulation going for the serious minded teepee nomadic. It goes far to protect from the dampness and also protects your expensive hides and robes from being spoiled or ruined in the dirt.

Keith D. Gilbert
San Quentin Prison



WALCO LOOM: A strong heavy gauge spool type wire loom. Wide loom takes up to 49 beads wide. Regular Loom takes up to 36 beads wide. Length rolls up on spool.
#69194A—Wide Loom ..... each $2.00
#69194B—Regular Loom ..... each 1.25

Better Bead Loom

Recently I was in the Whole Earth Store and noticed your display of American Indian beading materials, surprised to see a duded-up bead loom with springs and wooden rollers—the standard toy manufacturer's answer to the Indian. Well, there's a man in NYC who, in addition to being curator of an Indian museum in Monroe, N.Y., runs the PLUME TRADING & SALES CO., where you can buy a real Indian bead loom for $1.25. Jim Luongo has been devoted to Indian culture for 45 years and he'll tell you about way back when he tried to sell the real loom to toy makers, who wouldn't have it.

After struggling with the unmanageable toy version (my first venture), the real loom—made by the Indians and provided for the PLUME—is, of course, the simplest and easiest to use. The PLUME also has a wide selection of supplies for all Indian crafts, as well as antique pottery, baskets, moccasins with beadwork, etc. (which are rapidly being cleaned out by a new wave of collectors).

A catalogue and mail orders are available through the museum in Monroe. The store in NYC, a plain brownstone with dusty sign in the window, is open on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. Jim Luongo's knowledgeable conversation is alone worth the trip.

Rhonda Urman
New York, NY

Birchbark Canoes, Good Price

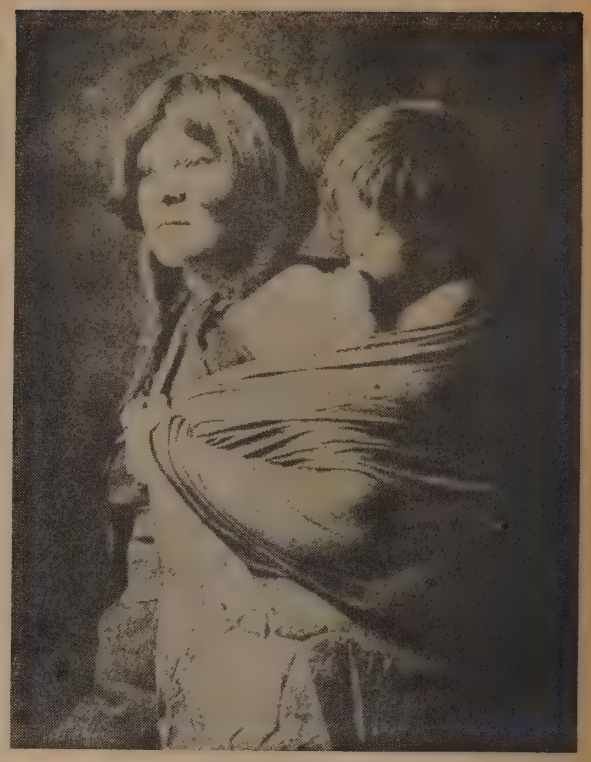
For a long time, friends have recommended that I write to you about getting a listing in your catalog. I have been building, for several years now, Indian birchbark canoes. These canoes are entirely handmade of natural materials which I collect in the woods, the same as Indian builders. The bark is from the paper birch, and the woodwork is split and worked of white cedar. The sewing is done with split pine roots and the sealing of the seams with pine pitch. All of my work is done with handtools, basically the froe, drawknife, spokeshave, and plane.

I have built canoes of several different tribes. The two in the picture I sent are an Abnaki canoe on the left, and a Malecite canoe.

I would like to sell my canoes for about $400, as it takes over a month's work to build one. My friends and myself have used my canoes on trips to Maine, and they stand rough usage remarkably well.

I also make hand carved Indian paddles which I sell for about $25. In making canoes and paddles, I would like to say that I can make these things to order if desired; the buyer can design for himself the canoe or paddle.

Sincerely
Henri Vaillancourt
Mill St. Box 199
Greenville, N.H. 03048



—By Edward Curtis

Curtis' Incredible Indians Photos Are Back In Print

Johnson Reprint Corporation has just published THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN by Edward S. Curtis. I have seen their edition and it is extremely impressive. Much care was taken in the reproduction of the photographs; they retain the delicacy and prominence of the first edition.

"All possible care has been taken to insure the finest quality in the production of this reprint edition. Due to the large size of the original volumes, the format has been slightly reduced to a trim size of 6-1/8 in. x 9¼ in. in the twenty text volumes, and 9 in. x 12 inches in the four bound supplements. This reduction enables us to offer this series at a fraction of the price being asked for an original copy on the antiquarian makret. All original color plates have been beautifully reproduced in full color. The paper and binding employed further enhance the value and usefulness of the reprint edition." (From a description pamphlet circulated in advance of publication.)

Cost is $500.00 for the cloth bound set including supplements. (Pictorial supplements have been bound into 4 volumes covering 5 text volumes each: I-V, VI-X, XI-XV, XVI-XX.)

Per volume, cloth bound, $25.00
Supplements, in 4 vols. cloth bound, each $30.00

For ordering, the title code is 3393-LO68. Include the author and title as well. Johnson Reprints will supply you with a breakdown of what is in each volume (what tribes dealt with) if you can't get it together to score the whole shot.

I've also enclosed Johnson Reprint's pamphlet describing the titles they have in print on the Indian. Enjoy.

JOHNSON REPRINT CORPORATION
111 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10003

Michael Katz
Sherbourne Press
Los Angeles, Ca.

Curtis' Anthology Remaindered

6084. CURTIS' WESTERN INDIANS. Life and Works of Edw. C. Curtis. By Ralph W. Andrews. Nearly 200 photos. The best photos of a 30 year endeavor by the noted photographer to record the life of the American Indian makes this a vast storehouse of fact and lore when combined with Ralph Andrews' expert text. 8½ x 10¾ Orig. Pub. at $12.50. **Only $3.95**

publishers central bureau
33-20 hunters point avenue
long island city new york 11101

[Sent by Tom Casey]

More Trove

Another super-excellent library source on American Indians, similar to the Annual Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology *is the* Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History. *The papers on "material culture" are especially useful. Vol. V, Part I "Material Culture of the Blackfoot Indians" by Clark Wissler shows patterns for moccasins and tipis and all sorts of other goodies. There are discussions of food sources and methods of preparations and fine illustrations.*

Other papers on customs and rituals of the various tribes, different shelters, archeological digs and folk-tales and songs are included in the collection. There is even one about how the Hidatsa raised and trained their horses and dogs.

The Anthropology and History Sections of many college libraries are full of information. Several hours of browsing can yield fantastic results.

Love,
Mark
Binghamton, NY

Indians

Indian Books

If you haven't previously listed this Source, you readers who are into the American Indian Thing may find it useful:

MacRae's Indian Book Distributors
1955 Creekside Road
Santa Rosa
Calif. 95405

They stock over 400 books on the subject, including lots of reprints and valuable Source material, out-of-print stuff, and almost all recent publications. I've had no dealings with them by mail, yet, at several Indian and Hobby shows they've been efficient and helpfully chatty, and their prices seemed reasonable (insofar as ANY book prices can seem reasonable to us old fogeys who were children of the Great Depression).

Unfortunately, they're too busy to publish a catalog, but have (or can probably obtain) almost any specific title, and can suggest items in particular areas. (I gather that they're in the business, like yourselves, because they like it a lot; like many Indian Traders, they may operate from their home, and seem often to be On The Road, so if you plan to visit, it might be a good idea to phone [707] 542-3888 first.)

Best,
Don Fitch
Covina, Cal.

Black Elk Continues, and Akwesasne Notes

While working on a reservation in Montana there are several things I have come across that might be of interest to you.

The best is SACRED PIPE. This is by Black Elk of BLACK ELK SPEAKS only this book was recorded by Joseph Brown. (University of Oklahoma Press 1953---$3.75) He describes in detail 7 Oglala Sioux rites. It is the best book on Sioux religion available in terms of its detailing and authenticity. Brown has footnoted it extensively which really helps. In the beginning of the book Black Elk states:

"Perhaps it may be and this is my prayer that, through our sacred pipe, and through this book in which I shall explain what our pipe really is, peace may come to those peoples who can understand, an understanding which must be of the heart and not of the head alone." "I have wished to make this book through no other desire than to help my people in understanding the greatness and truth of our tradition, and also to help in bringing peace upon the earth, not only among men, but within men and between the whole of creation."

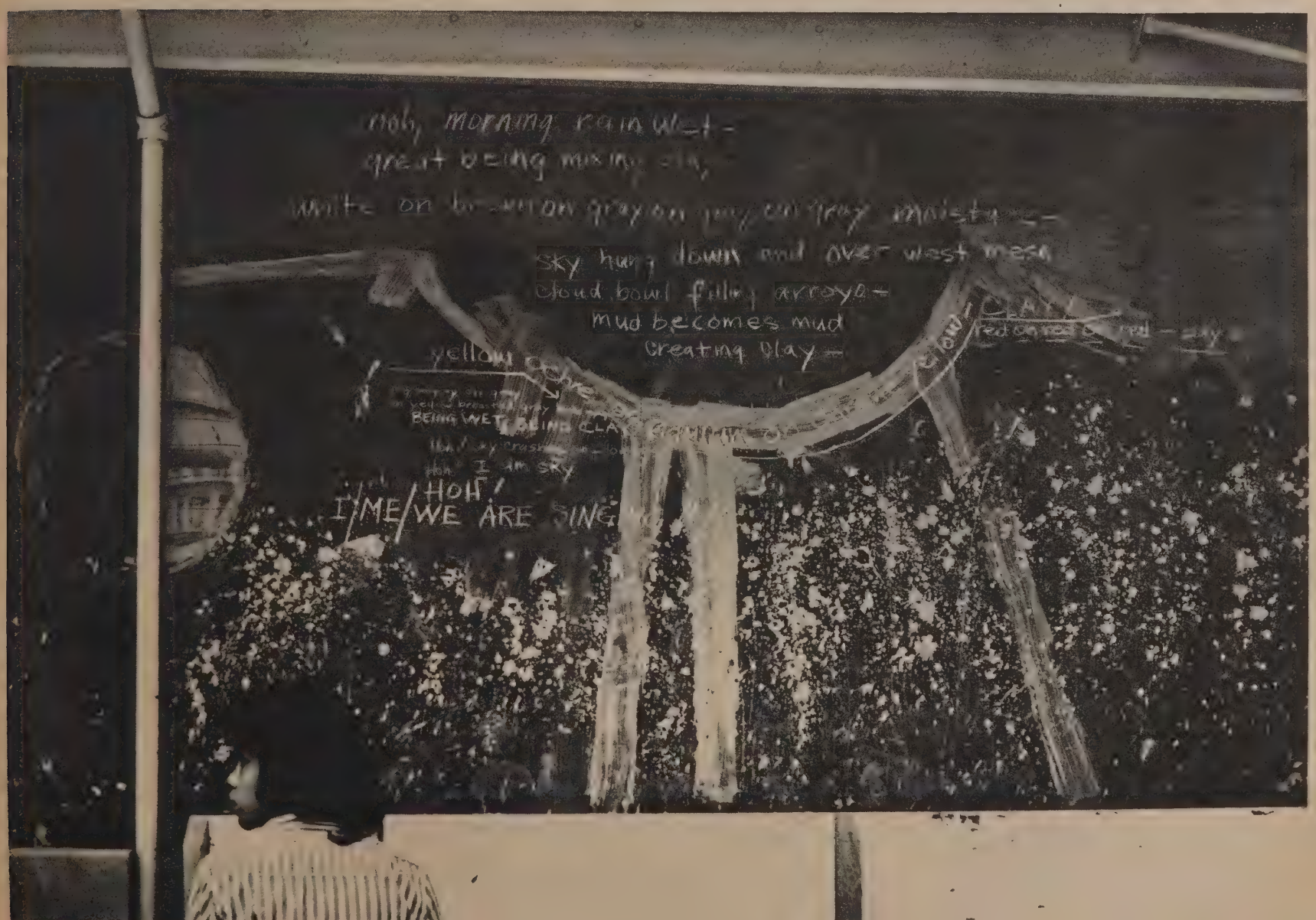
The second item is the AKWESASNE NOTES. This newspaper contains news, stories, etc. gathered from all over the country. I've only seen 2 issues but they are really quite good. Its published in Rooseveltown, NY 13683 (Box 435). Newstand price is 50 cents and subscription rate is by donation. 2 other papers I've heard of but have not seen are Warpath out of San Francisco and Tripe & Guts from? From what I hear they are much more militant than AKWESASNE NOTES.

Emily Kramer
Poplar, Montana

Indian Buff Pamphlets

A series of booklets with how-to info and worshipful flavor, from:

Adolf Hungry Wolf
P.O. Box 1424
Golden, British Columbia
Canada



SB '64

Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe

INVOCATION:
Joy To The World

"If God were to appear to starving people, he would not dare to appear in any other form than food."
—Mat Ghandi

Given that there are world-wide organizations to aid and comfort the planet's sick and starving. The Red Cross sucks. Dollars do not go for doughnuts, but for easy chairs, postage stamps and swimming pools.

We feel the community has lost faith in beaurocratic charity.

The Hog Farm now has two buses headed for Pakistan and India. 40 people from 7 countries. Some kind of medicine show with real medicine and two live doctors.

Our greatest show is dinner, accompanied with music, much love and trimmings as rich as our combined imaginations.

Every dollar you send will enter a stomach as food. We ask for your trust and your bread. If you can dig it, send what you can to:

Earth People's Stomach
Project ONE---the body politic
1380 Howard St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94103
[415] 626-4630

It will be forwarded to the Hog Farm Earth Peoples Park Mobile Life Support Unit in the field.....

Peace to All Beings

Announcing:

We Keep Hearing About CIDOC

Though your stated purpose is more inclined toward independent learning than formal schools, I would like to recommend to you the CENTRO INTERCULTURAL DE DOCUMENTACION (CIDOC) in Cernavaca, Mexico. This school would, I think, provide an excellent base for those wishing to understand the third world role of Latin America. CIDOC is actually divided into 2 parts: an intensive Spanish language training school and a free form "Institute for Contemporary Latin American Studies" which includes many areas from Agrarian Reform to Youth in Cuba. Courses are taught mostly in English by men like Ivan Illich (who helped found CIDOC), Paul Goodman, John Holt, Herbert Kohl, and Edgar Friendenberg. To quote from the catalogue:

Cidoc is not a university, but a meeting place for humanists whose common concern is the effect of social and ideological change on the minds and hearts of men. It is a setting for understanding the implications of social revolution, not an instrument for promoting particular theories of social action. It is an environment for learning, not headquarters for activist planning. The main context of CIDOC is contemporary Latin America.

Cost by American standards is not great ($135 per month for the language course---4 months are recommended for fluency, and $30 for each course plus $25 registration fee) Living quarters are up to you, though there is a service which can help you locate all types of arrangements from a room with a Mexican family to "Hawaiian Suites" with heated swimming pools. Interest free loans are available to any student who has been registered for at least one month and who states in writing that he can't continue in school without one.

Cuernavaca is a beautiful place, though somewhat of a retirement area for large numbers of American executive types and their Mexican counterparts. It is one hour by car from Mexico City with its fantastic museums (esp. modern art and anthropology) and also within a couple hours drive from the finest scenery in central Mexico (around Taxco). The town itself is an old colonial capital noted for a constant spring like climate and such sights as the crumbling garden of Maximillian and Carlotta and a Diego Rivera mural on one side of the provincial assembly building. Mexico as a whole is a warm friendly CHEAP place once you get a day's drive from the border. I have not actually attended the school so I cannot attest to how CIDOC lives up to its purpose, but its credentials are impressive. An informative, minimal bullshit catalogue is free by writing:

CIDOC
APDO. 479
Cuernavaca, Mexico

Sincerely,
John Carson Graves
Greensboro, NC

World Citizens

While retaining their own nationality, those who register as World Citizens

RECOGNIZE THAT:

1) The technical unity of the world, the growing economic interdependence and the clashing political rivalries have awakened the conscience of Man to his right to express his responsibility and his sovereignty on a world level

2) Sovereign states, constitutionally limited to the defense of their particular interests are incapable of protecting and satisfying the interests and needs now common to all men; in fact, they have become incapable of defending their own legitimate interests.

3) Only a world authority deriving its powers directly from the people of the world can give the necessary priority to these common needs and interests and provide their effective defense and organization.

WORLD CITIZENS DECLARE THEIR DUTY TO BE:

1) To recognize all men as fellow-citizens of the world, whatever their race, colour, political belief, their religion or their nationality.

2) To accept their responsibility as members of the world community to contribute, by whatever means they may choose, to the development of world citizenship and the establishment of world law.

CLAIM THE RIGHT
1) To receive a World Citizen card as a sign of their sense of moral and political obligation toward all men and as proof of registration as a voter (a requirement in several countries for national elections) for world elections.

2) To delegate a part of their sovereignty to a world authority and to elect their representative directly to a People's World Convention.

Detach here

WORLD CITIZENS REGISTRATION

IF YOU WISH TO BECOME A WORLD CITIZEN mail this section with $2 registration fee to receive your identity card – available in English, French, German, Spanish, Greek, Italian, Dutch, Swedish and Esperanto – fill out this form and return it to:

U.S. Registry of World Citizens
c/o James Mundstock
P.O. Box 27044
San Francisco, California 94127

UNDERSCORE LANGUAGE DESIRED

If possible, include passport size photograph – WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITALS

Last Name _____ First Name _____

Birthplace and date _____ Nationality _____

Occupation _____ Full Address _____

Zip _____

Add your signature on reverse side

REGISTRATION FORM

DON'T FORGET TO SIGN BALLOT #1 AND RETURN WITH ORDER FOR MORE BALLOTS

I hereby apply for registration as a WORLD CITIZEN in the INTERNATIONAL REGISTRY, Paris, France, and desire to add this highest degree of citizenship to my actual nationality _____, I wish to receive the WORLD CITIZEN IDENTITY CARD stating my desire to recognize my responsibilities as a member of the World Community and to participate in the election for a Peoples' World Convention.

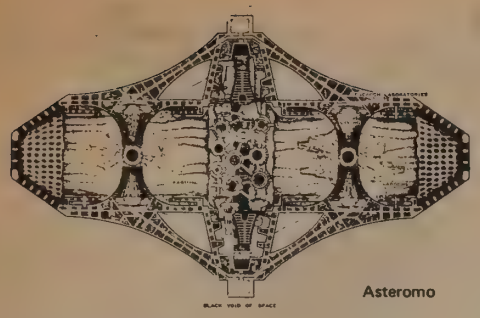
Date: _____

Place: _____

Signature of applicant:

_____

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR ADDRESS OF U.S. REGISTRY



Asteromo

Arcosanti Workshops

Paolo Soleri
Consanti Foundation
6433 Doubletree Road
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

LAST SUMMER WORK WAS BEGUN ON ARCOSANTI, SOLERI'S FIRST CITY ARCOLOGY, IN CENTRAL ARIZONA. CONSTRUCTION IS BEING DONE ENTIRELY BY STUDENTS AND APPRENTICES, ORGANIZED IN A SERIES OF SIX WEEK WORKSHOPS. NEXT YEAR THE WORKSHOPS WILL RUN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER AND COST THE STUDENT ABOUT $200. THIS MONEY IS USED FOR TOOLS AND SUPPLIES, AND IS CREDITED TO THE STUDENT IN A PLANNED SPACE RENTAL SCHEME CALLED CO-USERSHIP.

AS ARCOSANTI IS BUILT AND LIVING-WORKING SPACE BECOMES AVAILABLE, IT WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE ON A SQUARE FOOT BASIS. PEOPLE WILL PURCHASE A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF SPACE, SAY 120 FT., FURNISH AND USE IT AS THEY PLEASE. IN THEIR ABSENCE, THE SPACE MAY BE CONVERTED TO SOME OTHER USE OR OCCUPIED BY SOMEONE ELSE, AND WHEN THE OWNERS RETURN, THEY WOULD OCCUPY A DIFFERENT 120 SQUARE FT.---- THAT IS, YOU PURCHASE NOT ONE PARTICULAR SPACE, BUT AN AMOUNT OF SPACE. THIS IS CO-USERSHIP.

THE MORE WORKSHOPS YOU ATTEND, THE CHEAPER THE CO-USER RATES BECOME.

4 workshops attendance. Co-use at $3.00 per sq. ft.

3 workshops attendance. Co-use at $4.00 per sq. ft.

2 workshops attendance. Co-use at $5.00 per sq. ft.

1 workshop attendance. Co-use at $6.00 per sq. ft.

0 workshop attendance. Co-use at $10.00 per sq. ft.

- Additional $100 per co-user for land payment.
- Each workshop is composed of 5 working weeks and 1 elective week.

Rennie Boyd
Santa Cruz, California

few people have gotten to see paolo solari's exhibit of his work at the whitney museum in new york, and not too many can put out $26 to buy his book (which is well worth it).... but for $1 you can purchase his poster which comes out each fall. solari runs a summer school program for architecture students. each year he puts out a poster in the "siltpile series" advertising his school and generally telling what they're into. well anyway, its a neat poster every year and he's now up to "siltpile no. 11"

send $1 to:
coasanti foundation
6433 east doubletree road
scottsdale, arizona 85253

jon zimmerman
norfolk, virginia

Piloting and Navigation Courses

Author: United States Power Squadrons
Price: Free
Publisher: United States Power Squadrons
P.O. Box 345
Montvale, NJ 07645

(Write to National Headquarters for the time and place of course nearest you or phone Toll Free 800-243-6000)

The U.S.P.S. has taken an excellent piloting course and made it better by offering it free. This course not only covers piloting, but also gets into the rules of the road, seamanship, boat construction, maintenance and safety afloat.

The course is usually held once a week for 2 hours during a 12 week period. This course is much better than those offered by the Coast Guard because it puts more emphasis on piloting and chart work. Another advantage to this course is that upon passing the examination at the end, you are asked to become a member of the U.S.P.S. Members are eligible to take advanced courses in Seamanship, Advanced Piloting, Navigation, Weather, Marine Electronics, Sail and Engine Maintenance. These courses are usually priced at about $15, not including plotting instruments, which, if you expect to do anything with what you've learned, you'll need anyway.

Robert Point
South Amboy, NJ

French Intensive Gardening at UC Santa Cruz

THERE IS A student-run garden on the campus of the University of California at Santa Cruz which puts forth flowers and vegetables in an abundance and with a vigor that simply must be seen in person to be fully comprehended. To me this demonstration, this dazzling year-round fertility rite, has long-term implications which, while not entirely clear, may well prove to affect the lives of thousands, perhaps even millions, of Americans as the years go on.

The word "revolutionary" is both easy and dangerous to throw about these days, but it is surely appropriate to use it in this context, for the dedicated young people who are responsible for the garden have not only succeeded in producing flowers and vegetables on a four-acre hillside plot in quantities many times—at the very least, four times—greater than are realized in commercial agriculture, they have created an on-going institution with a sense of purpose, a sense of hope, a sense of community, and a pervading sense of sanity which today so many other of our institutions and activities lack in one degree or another. While many of these students may feel the outrage that has driven so many others on so many campuses in so many different, often tragic, directions, the basic motivations at Santa Cruz appear to rise from quieter wellsprings....

There are some basic observations about the "French Intensive Method" (as Chadwick calls this school of organic gardening) which are central to the garden's success.

First off, the soils in the garden are constantly enriched. Initially, nitrogenous crops such as fava beans were set out, and the planting beds were dressed between each crop with two-year-old composted manure—untreated and right from the farm, quite different from the bagged product you get at the supermarket. Bone meal is added to each bed, but in smaller quantities than during the first two years. Wood ash was and is used for many vegetables. As much compost as could be acquired or made was worked into the beds initially, and composting remains a regular and important part of the soil-conditioning process. Each time a bed is reworked for sowing or planting, the soil is improved, and oftentimes it is even richer after the crop has been grown and harvested. (I noticed during my first visit to the garden that the organic materials used to enrich the soils are always referred to as nutriments, rather than nutrients. I confess that I wasn't certain that "nutriment" wasn't merely a corruption of "nutrient," so I looked up both in the dictionary. According to Webster's Collegiate, a nutrient is "a nourishing substance or ingredient," while a nutriment is "something that nourishes or promotes growth and repairs the natural wastage of organic life." I doubt that I'll ever forget this elegant differentiation.)...

Like soil enrichment, pest control is pursued entirely without synthetic chemical tinkering. Occasionally, the aphid population may get out of hand on certain crops, such as Brussels sprouts, and if the natural predators fail to move in, nicotine sulphate (a highly toxic, plant-derived, non-persistent insecticide) is sprayed on the plants. Other than this, and the control of snails and slugs by hand, pest control is left to nature. These are Steve Kaffka's thoughts on the subject of letting nature work and helping nature work to achieve the optimum garden:

"The word 'pest' needs redefining. In nature, there's no such thing. There are balances in nature which work to maintain healthy plant life—insects, birds, animals, each has its place. The gardener following the principle of simulating nature seeks to preserve the balance. If this is done, the word 'pest' doesn't enter the picture. Our garden is a bird sanctuary, we have more birds this year than ever before, they increase every year. To encourage the birds to come and stay, we allow weeds such as groundsel and dandelion to remain and go to seed, then the birds eat the seeds. Many birds, such as juncos and canary warblers, are both seed and insect eaters. We provide birdbaths and water troughs and let them drink unmolested. We also try to discourage the presence of cats for the sake of the birds.

"When you don't use pesticides and poisons, you frequently have insects such as mantis and ladybugs which prey on destructive insects. Each year, the harmless insects increase in number, as do the birds which feed upon them. Each year without poisons makes life more possible and plentiful for all."

from:
"The Lesson of a Garden"
by William Bronson
in Winter 70/71 Cry California, $9/yr. from:
California Tomorrow, Moradnock Building
681 Market Street.
San Francisco, California 94105

A beginning gardener, with his foot planted on a board to keep from compacting soil in the carefully prepared bed, transplants cabbage seedlings under the instruction of staff member Steve Kaffka, right. Transplanting is done in the evening hours.

Bad Land Law

Don Biggs just informed us that knowledgable land-owners are alarmed by this pronouncement of the California Supreme Court:

The Court said in a recent decision that a private land owner's failure to chase people off a piece of beach front for the last five years, in effect, implied a "dedication to public use". Until this is resolved a lot of people are worried about losing land they need to provide income and/or jobs for others.

Tele Sessions

[212] 725-2525

Bob Easton told Lloyd Kahn, who told us that this number (in NY) can get you into a telephone conference call with expert strangers on whatever specific subject you're into (their ad lists anthropologists, dog breeders, gourmet cooks, oceanographers, venture capitalists, etc. etc.). Further info:

Tele Session Company
475 Fifth Ave.
New York, New York 10017

CORRECTIONS

Hero With A Thousand Faces
p.15
Up from $2.95 to **$3.95**

Living on the Earth
p.18
is temporarily out of print.
Will be reprinted by Random House in April

Canadian Wood Frame House Construction
p.27
Incredible. Instead of $1.95, this fine 197 pp. book is FREE from:

Canadian Central Mortgage and Housing Corp.
650 Lawrence Avenue West
Toronto, 7, Ontario, Canada

Northern Cookbook
p.43
Up from $3.50 to **$4.50**

The Sinister Garden
p.48
Out of print

Meadowbrook Herb Garden
p.48
No free catalog

Consumer Reports Buying Guide
p.54
Up from $1.95 to **$2.65**

Understanding Foundations
p.59
Reported as out-of-print in 2nd printing of Catalog, apparently is still available.

The Eagle, The Jaguar, And The Serpent
p.73
Up from $17.50 to **$20.00**

International Film Guide
p.77
Up from $2.95 to **$3.95**

Cabinetmaking and Millwork
p.82
Up from $13.48 to **$16.68**

Henley's
p.99
Is **$6.95** *from WHOLE EARTH CATALOG*

Bark Canoes and Skin Boats
p.111
Up from $3.25 to **$3.75**

Sometimes a Great Notion
p.140
Get it from us or from:

Bantam Books
666 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10019

Let Us Now Praise Famous Men
p.141
Up from $1.25 to **$1.65**

Books listed in Fall CATALOG that are also available from Whole Earth Truck Store:

Alaska Wilderness
p.17
How to Have a Green Thumb Without an Aching Back
p.39
Guide to Organic Foods Shopping
p.47
Boffers
p.53
Guide to Filmmaking
p.76
Home Tanning and Leather Making Guide
p.116
Light on Yoga
p.126
The Starrett Book for Student Machinists
p.131
Tales of the North American Indians
p.139

Behrend's Book
p.76

Dear Mr. Sealander;

Thanks for your request for the "Behrend's Book".

The Whole Earth Catalog wiped us out. I think it is an interesting story. We have always had as many catalogs printed as we thought we needed, over a three year period. In this instance, we printed fourteen thousand. We sent out seventy-five hundred immediately and saved seventy-five hundred for people who requested catalogs as a result of our advertising, figuring that they would last at least three years. Shortly after our first mailing the 'Whole Earth Catalog' listed the "Behrend's Book" and within four months we had run out. All that we can say is if you are ever in Chicago or you are interested in a specific piece of Motion Picture equipment or Motion Picture technique, please let us know. We are not the cheapest, but we will save you money by getting you the right thing the first time around.

Incidentally if you come bring a film so we can see what you are doing.

Sincerely,
Jack Behrend

Jack Behrend
President

Shambala Booksellers' Whole Earth Corrections for Fall 1970 Catalog

Pg. 121

The books listed by Alan Leo are available at a cheaper price **$7.50** from:

SAMUEL WEISER, INC.
734 Broadway
New York City 10003

Pg. 125

The Book of the Hand is available at **$4.95** from:
OUTLET BOOK CO.
419 Park Ave. So.
New York City 10016

Pg. 128

The I Ching is going up to **$6.00** postpaid from:
SHAMBALA BOOKSELLERS
2482 Telegraph Ave.
Berkeley, Ca. 94704
or **$7.50** from:
Princeton University Press
Princeton, N.J. 08540

Pg. 126

The Yoga System of Health and Relief from Tension is available in hardcover at a cheaper price than the paperback.
$1.00 postpaid from:
Outlet Book Co.
419 Park Ave. So.
New York City 10016

The hardcover is much nicer and cheaper for a change.

PREVIOUS CATALOGS

Tantra Art is still available but at **$35.00**

Cymatics is now only available through:
BASILIUS PRESS
Guterstrasse 86
Basel
Switzerland

Corrections to Previous Catalogs

Man's Domain
Up from $2.75 to **$3.50**

Physical Control of the Mind
Will be in paper in March at **$1.95** *from Harper & Row*

Up the Organization
Will be in paper in March at **$1.25** *from Fawcett World*

Handbook of Stitches
($3.50) is supposedly being reprinted by Van Nostrand

Excellent **How to Parent** *is available now in paper for* **$1.25** *from us or New American Library*

Annotated Bibliography of Basic Survival
from the Air Force is out-of-print

Over 2000 Free Publications
Is temporarily out-of-print.
Don't order till you hear otherwise.

Peacemaker Correction, Sorry

In the Spring 1970 Supplement, my name was mentioned in reference to the Peacemaker Sharing Plan, by C.J. Hinke (It was under the heading Alternative Life Styles or something). I've received about 20 letters from interested people, but I just can't give them the info they require because I don't have the energy and have no one to help me respond. PLEEZ print a notice in your next Supplement to the effect that the Plan, as such, is defunct, and that the only advice we'd have for anyone wishing to start a similar plan is simply--plan to share according to your needs, and keep the group local. Our plan was not successful due to people spread out all over the country, and money hangups that members dint know they had til they began to participate.

I do hope you'll print this, as I feel its your obligation since you printed CJ's letter, which led to this pile of letters staring accusingly at me. He dint consult me before writing you, and it pisses me off 'cause I won't answer these people, but feel I ought.

Thank you
Marykae Josh
Philadelphia, Pa.

Pacific Domes Reports

Some notes from recent excitements:

New Radical Software/$1.25 from 24 E 22nd St., 2nd floor, NYC 10010 is expanded, better, the best current info on video.

The Wired Nation, a special Issue of The Nation on cable tv, 35 cents from Nation Assoc. Inc. 333 6th Av. NYC 10014.

Print Project Amerika, Vol. I, No.1 with excellent article by Gene Youngblood on video info, video guerillas. It's $5 for five issues, maybe $1 each, 444 Central Park West 10F, NYC 10025.

Two very fine (and that's the exception) underground papers: East Village Other is consistently the heaviest. Best source of weekly video info, farout layout, graphics, outrageous articles by Latimer. $5 yr. EVO/20 E 12th St. NYC 10003.

Organ $5 yr/Box 4520 Berkeley Ca. 94704. Also into video, and other good stuff.

These two give you pretty good east and west coast news, along with Rolling Stone. You can get a current list of all underground papers from Underground Press Syniducate/Box 26/Village P.O./NYC 10014, including European papers.

New Book: EST: The Steersman's Handbook/ Charts of the Coming Decade of Conflict. L. Clark Stevens. $1.50/Capricorn Press/705 Anacapa St/Santa Barbara Ca. 93101. Not wholly right on, but lots of good thought that I haven't seen treated so well before.

I think we're going to stay in the general area for a while, getting videotape soon, hope to find some land nearby, set up a center for whatever it is we're doing. A school but not a school, because they just don't work. (Cal Arts is floundering, they fired the dean of critical Studies for being too unstructured.) The educational experience will be the building of the place, we'll tape and keep on going with Domebooks, or maybe some other type of publication (info is piling in on domes) But also into other stuff and a big part of it all being videotape. Ever thought of trying to get ahold of a channel on one of the new cable systems that're coming, or a center for video guerillas?

Lloyd Kahn
Pacific Domes
Los Gatos, Ca.

SMALL MAGAZINE: PRESS INFORMATION

1970 DIRECTORY OF LITTLE MAGAZINES, Small Presses and underground press newspapers—extensive data—for writers, libraries. $2.50/copy; $8.00/4-year subscription.
SMALL PRESS REVIEW—a magazine of news, reviews, features on small press activity worldwide. $3.50/4 issues.
DIRECTORY OF SMALL PRESS EDITORS—First Edition—1970 —$2.50/copy; $8.00/4-year subscription.
SMALL PRESS RECORD OF BOOKS —By author—$2.00/copy.

DEAL: $9.00 and this ad gets a copy of each Directory, the Record, and a 4-issue subscription to Small Press Review.

DUSTbooks, 5218 Scottwood Road, Paradise, California 95969.

from Tom Veitch
San Francisco, California

Production in the Desert

"Workers of the world, disperse."
Fred Richardson

Across the way the mountains rear up 10,000 feet above the valley floor. It's two hours from here to a telephone, 70 miles. The only pass into the valley has been snow, ice, and mud, a different climate from here, but so far it's remained passable for Bud's occasional errands to civilization.

What's here that brings us here, of course, is a hot springs. Clear drinkable water in hot gushing volume, 106° this winter, just right. Our four trucks are grouped around the nice stone-and-mortar pool built by previous connoisseurs. This is public land---Bureau of Land Management---but not a park. The springs are not regulated by any particular agency. They are cared for by the several hundred people who know about them. Our contribution has been hauling out a truckload of cans and bottles that had gradually accumulated.

We're also here to get out of the tedium of production in the same old place and the ever-more-enthusiastic distractions of being a California success. Naturally we imagine ourselves helping to liberate other publications, schools, projects, all you wall-bound souls, kindly staying home so this place is empty enough for us to brag.

Coming here cost about $2400 extra from usual Supplement production, 20% more. Portability we owe to the IBM Selectric Composer, the Polaroid MP-3 Camera, other light accouterments, and a big brutal 15 kilowatt generator (that big to drive the blowers on the Ant Farm 40-foot pillow). We're light on the land, but we have consumed some 150 gallons of diesel fuel, 250 gallons of gasoline, 30 gallons of propane. I don't know if that's more or less than our consumption in Menlo Park. Maybe all us businesses should list our energy consumption in our financial reports.

There are winter desert stars here at night, working on us. Add that to the report.

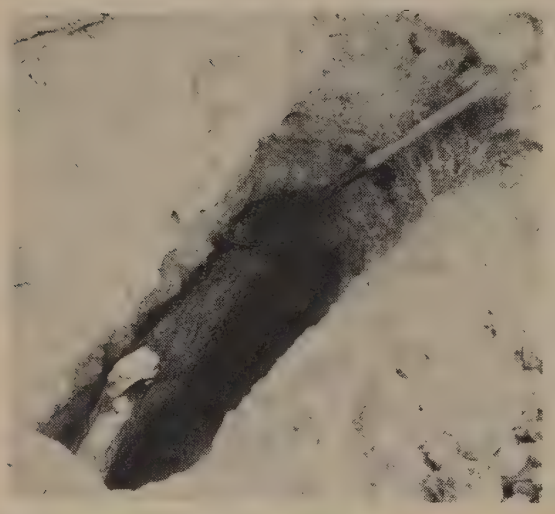
Bud DeZonia

The big generator cost $315 for three weeks. To cut the noise we stuck it in an arroyo 250 ft. from the camp (required 3/8" wire), built a barrier of sandbags and buried the exhaust line in a pile of rocks. Bud's changing the oil. Fred's burying the ground wire. I'm taking a picture.

Hal on the pillow in a high wind.
Lois in the pool late.
We are not sensually deprived.

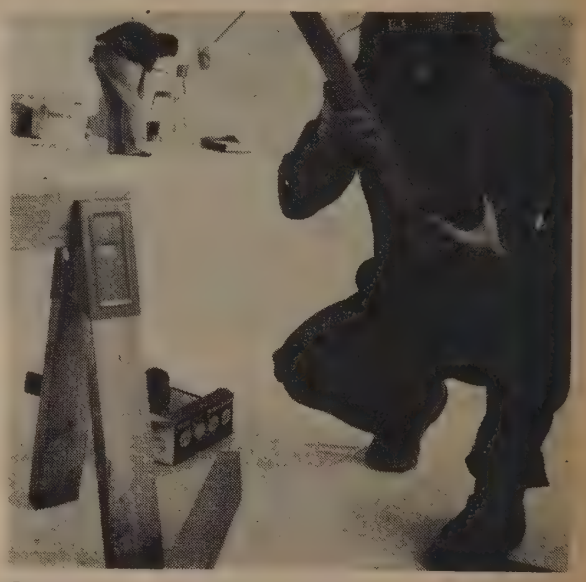
Bud DeZonia

The most elegant simple dome we've seen was this one of Ant Farm's, made of PVC pipe (schedule 40) and big simple joints of vacuum-formed polyethylene. Wrapped in black poly, it made a fine darkroom as well as good protection for equipment when the pillow was deflated at night.



Inflatable structures want to blow away when the wind blows. Usually Ant Farm's inflatables are held down with earth augers, which drill nicely into college campuses, but not a bit into desert tufa that is like exceptionally stiff meringue. So we had to plant dead men---strong logs 3-4 feet deep with rocks on top. Two days of digging. The top of the tufa was sharp, and that meant three truckloads of sand on the pillow area to protect the vinyl. Desert eats plastic.

Hal and Lois take a break above it all.



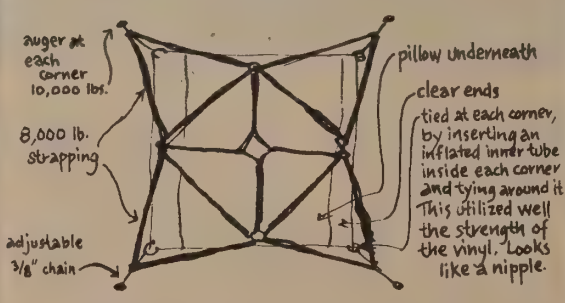
Portability. 2 x 4s, sawhorse clamps, and hollow doors do fine for tables. Hal builds a screw-together drafting table just like John Holt recommends elsewhere in this issue.

Everybody should have a come-along. For $20-30 dollars you can pull anything anywhere, slowly. Ant Farm used ours to adjust tension on the net holding the pillow.

Some of Andy Shapiro's notes:

VINYL PILLOWS

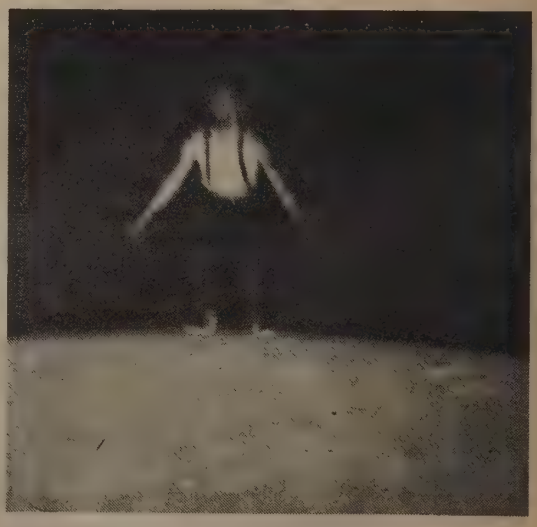
Our vinyl pillow is 50 x 50' square. It looks something like this with the net.



The center portion of the net and the nipples were both added this trip. Both proved very effective in lowering the profile of the pillow (and thereby decreasing wind resistance) The pillow is made of 14 guage single layer clear and translucent vinyl on the ends and the top, and 15 oz reinforced white vinyl on the floor. It is supported by two ¼ h.p. squirrel-cage blowers (1500-2000 CFM per blower).

On Wednesday night Lois had wine on the table at dinner. Shortly we were into a desert debauch involving gang battle on the pillow, swilling and guffawing in the springs, naked wet bods cavorting across the freezing vinyl, rowdiness and cut lips. The old West came very clear suddenly. If we'd had pistols we would have used them.

My love-hate relationship with inflatables is in full bloom here. They're trippy, cheap, light, imaginative space, not architecture at all. They're terrible to work in. The blazing redundunt surfaces disorient. One wallows in space. When the sun goes behind a cloud you cease cooking and immediately start freezing (Ant Farm is working on insulation schemes). To counteract the cold Fred hung heat lamps from the ceiling which ascended and descended with variation in pillow pressure. Here, during a blower adjustment, my light is busy scorching the floor. Environmentally, what an inflatable is best at is protecting you from gentle rain, not a problem here.



To give inflatables their well-earned due, they are wonderful recreational structures. High and scary, but thoroughly safe. Like an immense water bed, or slow motion trampoline, or squishy mountain. Person-flinging giddiness maker.

Curtis, Joe, and Andy proudly lead their dome from temporary to permanent camp. It fit Fred's truck snugly but had to be lifted over road embankments.

America's most popular dome, the Fuller sun dome, plans for $5 from Popular Science. This one made of ' ½ inch thin-wall conduit frame bolted together with thumbscrews and wingnuts, single layer 10 mil vinyl skin, suspended inside the frame at each intersection.' (Andy)

It was the men's dormitory (distinct from the higher tone married housing), it slept 11 at one point---we had vistors---and became pretty cushy. Since it was below the hot springs, water was run through two water beds, one warm, one cold. All attempts at non-smoky fire in the dome failed until the stove pipe and hood was lowered right into the ground. Ground pipe on left is for draft to fireplace.

One day, half way along, the wind began to blow. By 25mph Andy had both blowers on to give the pillow maximum hardness, lest it cave and take off like a sail. The wind increased, a dust storm now. Barbara's typewriter had a heat-stroke in the sun, so we moved it and her to the shadier side of things. Suddenly, with a thrilling SPUNG, one of the anchor lines let go, the vinyl floor lifted and tossed Barbara and her composer and table toward the center of the pillow. She was all right, and so was the composer (testimonial for IBM), but things were getting a bit loose for work, and the wind was still increasing. We evacuated the pillow and played on top of its now awesome height.

Strangely, it was the lee anchor which busted (the cable slipped through its U-bolt splice). Which meant that possibly the strongest pressure was from lift, the pillow acting as a wing. When we tied our truck to the net to act as temporary anchor, one gust picked the truck up and moved it three feet.

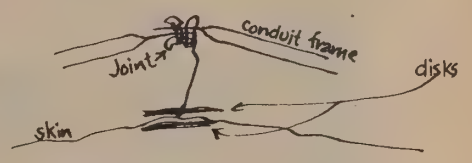
Running Pressures

These are data I acquired using a Dwyer 460 Air Flow Meter, which cost $14.00 from Store Plumbers in San Francisco (call Dwyer, Inc. for other distributors) This is a very light, handy, and accurate guage, measuring from .01" to 1" static pressure. It also measures air flow in feet per minute, so you can use it to check the output of your fans or blowers and to check the wind-speed outside (if there isn't too much dust)

—.07" to .12" static pressure was comfortable running pressure in no wind.

—.5" pressure is needed to maintain the shape of the pillow against a 40-45 MPH wind.

—.45" pressure overstressed the sewn connections on our strap net, where the strapping joins a "D" ring (at each auger) We'll reinforce these places with stronger thread.



Dome detail: 3inch metal discs, pop-riveted through the vinyl skin, holding parachute cord which ties around conduit joints.

Bud DeZonia

Inflatocookbook

This "book" is a collection of statements, facts, artifacts, symbollized experiences, images, tools, hype, love, and hope from a group called ANT FARM, based in Sausalito, California. It is an incredible collection of pages, inserted in a vinyl-plastic folder.

"Pages" means: all the high-tech stuff you need—rope strengths, holding-down-anchors, types of plastics, edges, shapes, joints, blowers, wind-control stuff, heat-sunshine stuff, geometrics, etc.—to do it yourself; fantasies—whole environments, undulating enclosures, giant snakes and 2-headed turtles; catalogues of membranes and trips, the other groups of the growing "inflato-network"; a call for feedback-information-exchange on inflatables—the surfacing of a new, international network collection point—the new way of getting things together WITHOUT MEDIA RIP–OFFS.

Nothing like this book has ever been done—not even the cute experiments, the "magazines" that come in boxes.

I tried reading it in bed. Disaster. The pages fell all around, elbows in bed-mates ears, a sense of losing some crucial sequence. Then, later, I opened it on the living-room floor. Now, what was before an awe at the 1920-barnstorming-old-timey-baling-wire-pilot sense I got from these guys—instead of that, or along with that, is a clear forward reference about what I want to do about building my own spaces, for a few bucks and some plastic. It just came to me, into my consciousness, from all those trips on my floor. The book works. You have to spread it out and get into it.

The drawings are clear, the graphics a total, mind-blowing trip. I have the sense of being given everything that can be symbollized about the inflatable field. I can feel the enhancement of the new life styles that this type of building brings—but more than that, that the way these guys live with this stuff—their nomadicry, their PRESUMPTION of an aesthetic environment to go with their work towards a surviving environment.

But these things I wonder about, and hereby cast as a challenge on the information inflato-network:

They do not deal with electricity. What I mean is: the one flaw in it all is that a FAN is required (I flash on a year 3,001 "church"—an inflatable within several environment controlled inflatables—worshipping this ancient 1970's fan). The fan—it is the source of all good in inflatables. And I wonder—the fan-supported inflatable is yet to be natural wind-supported inflatable as an outboard motor to a sailboat, as the vibrating Piper Club is to the sail-plane. True, inflatables are liberating; but they are also desperately hooked to the umbilicale cord which is connected to Con-Edison, etc.

And, stretching for another concern, not dealt with: the smell. The vinyl smells manufactured. Not like a natural wood-cradle smell of woods and hand-sweat, sawdust and the human labor of love; but like the acrid chemical smell of the solutions used to preserve the larger mammals in zoological supply houses, cadaver rooms of medical schools...Hudson, Chip, Joe,etc.—deal with this please. (I want to wake up with a combination of Rasberry-balsam wafting through the fan.)

Finally, the cold. How do you heat the damn things at night? As a fire-sign person, how can you live without fire in the cave?

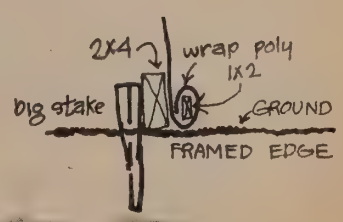
Robert Greenway

Inflatocookbook

$3.00 (includes forthcoming Supplement)

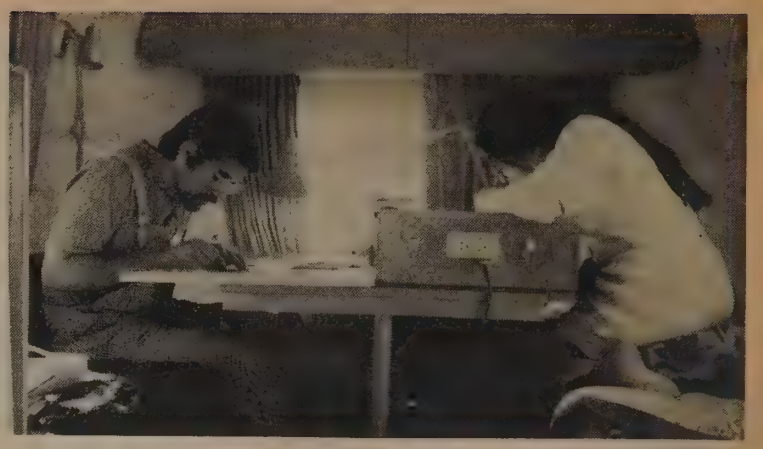
from:
ANT FARM
247 Gate 5 Road
Sausalito, California 94965

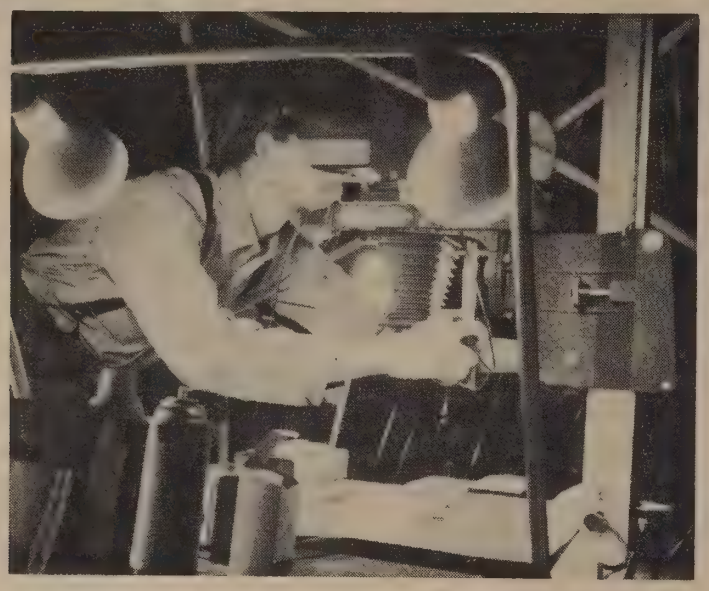
A slit cut across the wrinkles will tend to spread open and leak air. Not recommended



40' VINYL PILLOW **Dielectrically welded vinyl pillow with double blowers, net, and earth-augur anchors. 2 doors, variety of colors and weight vinyl. $2,000–2,500. Rents for $150/day. Other sizes and shapes (see pentapus) made to order.**

After the pillow disaster we moved production into the DeZonia's "monster bus" (camper), the Brand's Airstream trailer, and the PVC dome. The Airstream turned out to be the core structure of the trip, good any time, as Andy said, for an enviro-fix of warmth, light, food, comfort. The editing department moved into bed. Corrections occured on one side of the table and lay-out on the other. Work speeded up. Proximity accelerates.





Fred's faking making a half-tone, because I've got the Polaroid film-holder in the Crowngraphic press camera. Film speed 3000 ASA; f 22, 1/40. Honorable mention.

Production site, after. We took only photographs, we left only footprints, and four deadmen three feet down in the tufa.

Joe, Hal, Stewart, Fred, Lois, Barbara, Bud, Andy. We started production puritanically taking one bath a day or less. By the end of production any excuse would do.

Bud DeZonia

Pressure Switches

We had no automatic controls on our blowers. This situation proved to be quite a pain in the ass, as I had to constantly tend to the pressure in the pillow by turning the blowers off and on. In the future, I'll set up a manometer (pressure controlled) switch on each blower. One of the blowers will run at .07" to .12" for no-wind running, and the other will run at .48" to .50" for high wind running. There will be a switch to control at which range the pillow is running and to have a manual control in odd situations. The control switches would be inside the pillow.

Anchoring

Prefigure the maximum stress on the pillow beforehand as accurately as possible. Get an engineer's help. Find out what you know and what you don't know.
Look at your site or get a soil sample or bring dynamite to dig holes and sufficient cable to tie to. (Preferably the first) We buried 4' long green logs about 4' deep which worked out quite well, they didn't budge. Our problem was with the connection to these. The cable clamps slipped. in a 40 MPH wind, throwing the typist and the typewriter onto the floor.

Be aware of how much stretch there is in the anchoring materials you are using. If you aren't you will find yourself with excess slack and nowhere to take it up. If you are aware of how many lbs. pull stretches the rope how much, you can calculate by marking the rope beforehand (rather accurately) and then measuring the rope. Rope, cable, and strapping manufacturers (and some suppliers) will have this data. In rope, if one of the three strands sticks out more than the other two, replace it immediately.

•

Heating, Cooling & Sunglare

A reflective surface (or at LEAST white) would be best. A separate inflatable for cooling (on top of the pillow) doesn't work well as it flaps and tears in the wind when it isn't inflated. Since it is desirable though to be able to have an air space between the ceiling and the roof though, I think the next cooling scheme will be a silvered mylar (polyester) bladder inside the pillow (for wind protection) whose position can be controlled inside the pillow.....

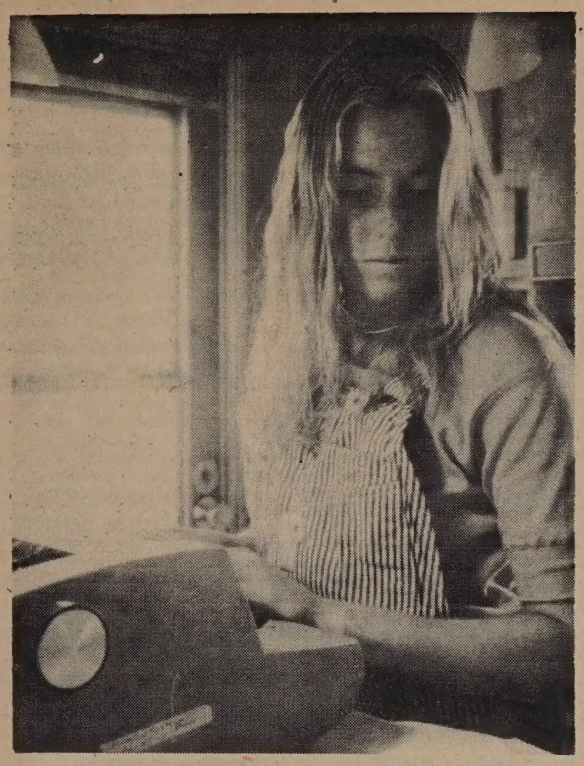
Credits for January Catalog

Production in the desert

Stewart Brand---------editor
Hal Hershey---------layout
Bud DeZonia---------field operations
Barbara DeZonia---------composer
Fred Richardson---------field operations, MP-3
Lois Brand---------food, corrections, bookkeeping
Andy Shapiro---------Ant Farm
Joe Hall---------Ant Farm
Curtis Schreier---------Ant Farm

Truck Store

JD Smith---------manager
Herald Hoyt---------assistant manager
Laura Besserman---------research
George de Alth---------subscriptions
Francine Slate---------bookkeeping
John Clark---------mail order
Jerry Fihn---------subscriptions
Austin Jenkins---------mail order
Diane Erickson---------store
Mary Jo Morra---------subscriptions
Troll---------subscriptions
Pam Smith---------research
Peter Ratner---------books
Bernie Sproch---------filing
Terry Gunesch---------lunch
Carolyn Green---------lunch
Soni Stoye---------lunch



Barbara composing, wet from bath

January Catalog Production Costs (rough estimate)

Printing	$3600
Salaries (except research)	$3650
Travel	$300
Supplies	$600
Ant Farm	$750
Mailing & Postage	$700
Composer	$300
Rent	$200
	$10,100

45,000 copies printed January 1971
Unit cost 22½¢

Your dollar

$1
- 40¢ to bookseller
- 16¢ to distributor (Book People)
- 8¢ to printer
- 8¢ to production salaries
- 6½¢ to other production costs
- 4¢ to Portola Institute
- 17½¢ to research and development

FOR SALE:

Stat King. Complete photo-stat machine. Two years old, excellent condition. To be sold June 1971. Bid now.

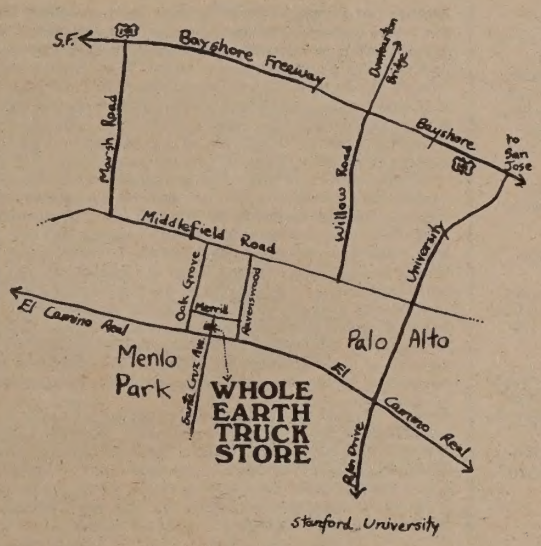
A major research source of ours is the Menlo Park Whole Earth Truck Store, which stocks most of the items in the CATALOG. We see who's buying what. We hear complaints and suggestions. We try out items that might be in the next CATALOG. We have a place where friends can come and see what's happening.

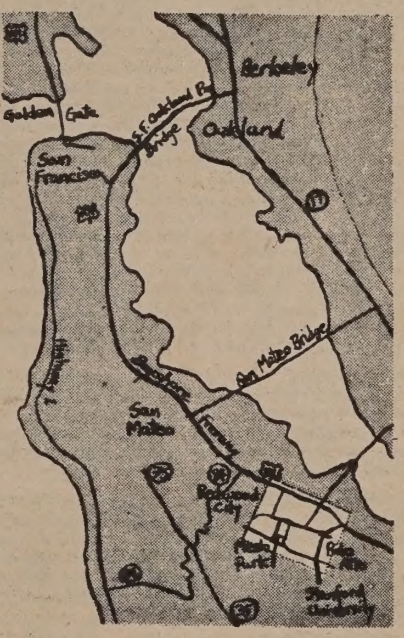
Whole Earth Truck Store

Hours: Monday–Saturday, 9 am - 6 pm

558 Santa Cruz Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025

Phone: (415) 323-0313





Make your suggestions now. Anything after March 1971 has practically no chance at the LAST CATALOG.

Suggestions for the WHOLE EARTH CATALOG

An item is listed in the CATALOG if it is deemed:

1) Useful as a tool,
2) Relevant to independent education,
3) High quality or low cost,
4) Easily available by mail.

Please fill in as much information as you possibly can; it helps a lot.

Date_____

My name _____

Address _____

_____

ZIP

Phone _____

I SUGGEST:

Title of book or name of item: _____

_____

Author: _____

Price: _____

Publisher or supplier: _____

Address: _____

_____

ZIP

If an item suggested is intended to replace an item already in the CATALOG, please fill in the item to be replaced: _____

☐ I would like to write a review.

☐ Attached is a review of this item.

☐ I would recommend _____
(name, address, phone)

_____

to review this item.

Additional information/review: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Business

The LAST CATALOG: Selling the Distribution

"With their mouths open, and hands half way to their pocketbooks..."

AGENT'S REPORT

As best I can remember, the first serious rap about publication of the last WHOLE EARTH CATALOG happened in January 1970. Stewart, J.D., Don Burns and I rapped about the end of the CATALOG and some of the implications of that. WHOLE EARTH had just come through the national spotlight via Time magazine and Esquire and the others. I guess "What am I gonna do" was very much on Stewart's mind then. At this rap, the concept of a special distribution began to evolve in our heads.

Book People was just beginning its "national distribution" scheme for advertising California publishers to retail stores all around the country by mail-order catalog. The standard distribution practice is to hire a salesman who regularly visits stores in his "territory". It's a lot cheaper not to use salesmen, but how successful could that be? Would people read our catalog, find W.E. and order? The best estimate we got claimed we could be up to 60% as effective without salesmen as with. Our thinking at this early date was to use Book People's mail-order distribution system as long as it worked, but at any rate to shift distribution of the last Catalog to a major publisher and take advantage of their salesmen's efforts. Later, as the year progressed and we could see that the Book People scheme was working and the W.E. was growing in circulation and sales, we saw these early plans borne out and confirmed rather than changed.

It was June, after publication of the Spring 1970 issue, before Burns and I again rapped with Stewart and J.D. about distribution of the last CATALOG. The question now was how to go about finding the major publisher best suited to W.E.'s needs and when to proceed on this quest. I suggested that Stewart use an "agent" who would help find the distributor, negotiate the deal and then work to make the actual distribution effort go smoothly. Stewart asked me to consider playing the agent role and I agreed to think about it. Working backward from the tentative June 1971 publication date of the last CATALOG, we decided Septmeber 1970 was the time to start looking for the big distributor. By now, over a dozen publishers had called or written W.E. offering to distribute CATALOGS; it would be natural to start looking among these.

In July, I called Stewart my decision to "agent" for him if he could still dig that. He could. I told him I'd charge the standard agenting rate (10%) but we agreed that agenting a publisher to publisher relationship is different than the more common author to publisher agreement, so I'd get less money; my percentage is of W.E. net, not gross. We met soon after at the Truck Store to rap about getting negotiations with publishers under way. The big question was what to charge them. Out of this meeting came a three page statement announcing: a) our intent to seek a major publisher to distribute the last WHOLE EARTH CATALOG b) rough specs: 400 pages, color cover, perfect bound, same format, etc. c) the terms W.E. sought---basically about 41% of retail d) a statement of print history showing over 400,000 CATALOGS and SUPPLEMENTS in print, with about 300,000 copies more expected to be sold BEFORE publication of the last CATALOG. This statement, all drawn up official-looking, was mailed early in September to 25 publishers, including those who had previously written W.E. By mid-September a plateau had been reached. I had signed a contract with Stewart naming me his agent, and our announcement to seek distribution was in the mail. We were committed. It was time to sit back and see what happened.

The first reponses were pretty negative. For example, a polite letter from Collier-Macmillan declining to make an offer. Then several letters making offers so far from our terms we couldn't see any point in replying. Then phone calls from good people full of enthusiasm but who couldn't seem to get their superiors or colleques interested. The sum total of early replys proved to be nothing much.

Everybody has his own point of view on these things. I frankly favored 2 publishers who were large, well-represented by salesmen and whose distribution systems were proven to me to be very good. I met with the representatives of one of these the last week in September and in several hours we found ourselves pretty much in agreement, enough so that he thought his company could write a contract and I thought Stewart would be pleased.

Imagine my surprise when, 3 weeks later, I received a letter explaining that his company had decided to decline to bid. Screw! October in general was a bad vib month for negotiations. From a grapevine in the ranks of my other "favored" publisher I heard election-year paranoia. Predictions of an Agnew stampede, a "rightist" revolution at the polls, and thus the end of the hip movement, the end of WHOLE EARTH CATALOG! Also, money problems. Nobody seemed to have any, few were making any and who wanted to gamble on WHOLE EARTH next year? There might not be a sale for WHOLE EARTH next year. Besides, New York publishers all seemed to doubt our figures. Had we really sold over 400,000 copies? Did Book People really sell 50,000 copies of the Spring 1970 issue in June? People seemed very dubious and a little disinterested in the whole thing. The early blooms were off the trees.

I think now, looking back on October, what had surfaced here was a little truth. Underneath all their solicitations and well-wishes, many New York people did not understand WHOLE EARTH CATALOG at all. And not understanding it, couldn't finally put their money on the table, especially in uncertain financial times. But because W.E. was obviously popluar (even disregarding our claims), it was a little irresistable. That's a tough position to be in. Clearly a number of would-be distributors got stuck here, with their mouths open and hands half way to their pocketbooks, and in this indecisive position, gradually faded away.

By the middle of November, so many publishers had fallen away that the bush looked downright bare. Eugenia and I found ourselves in NY at that time surrounded by publishers wanting to know who had "got" the WHOLE EARTH CATALOG, but none of them willing to bid. During the week, we listened to several publishers being interested in bidding, but we couldn't seem to connect up with anybody. We returned to California convinced that Stewart would probably have to pull his old reliable shoe, Book People (who isn't always THAT reliable), out of the closet and wear it through the last CATALOG. It was the time of another plateau---sort-of-low spot, minimal activity. You see, the problem was, we weren't looking for just any publisher. We had our criteria; some firms seems so far in ideology and feeling from WHOLE EARTH that we wouldn't approach them; others revealed themselves to be that far during negotiation. This was to be expected. But I was dismayed at the number of "good guys" who also had dropped from the scene. Our schedule called for Stewart to make a decision by the end of the year. But by Nov. 20, pub date for the Fall 1970 issue, there wasn't so much to choose from. The solid offers seemed too far from our needs; the more vague ones were just that. At this time, I was really impressed by the large number of people in Eastern publishing who did not understand what we wanted or could not see its validity. It felt to me that the gap between California and New York had widened to a gulf nothing but our sellout could bridge. California the colony. Dependency status.

But at Book People an amazing thing was happening. The Fall 1970 W.E. issue was selling better than ever. In just under 4 weeks the entire printing of 100,000 copies was sold (62,000 + at B.P., the balance through subscription or at the Truck Store). This event seemed to turn a trick in our negotiations because it turned a thought in our heads. Stewart dropped a condition from our terms (one I had suggested originally for protection---that the publisher-distributor provide a guarantee of number of copies sold) and we all became convinced we were really looking for a distributor (i.e. that W.E. would sell itself and merely needed to be accessible). At this time we were actively talking with 2 publishers and this change in terms brought our negotiations with both to life. One was a very good small publisher, the other a very good major. Each offered the best from his system; each offered us advantages not available from the other. For the first time since we began our raps, I saw real choices shaping up. A part of our progress was no doubt due to the growing accuracy of Stewart's specifications for the LAST CATALOG: its size, weight and number of pages make a difference in negotiations because of the possibility of sharing or eliminating the tremendous freight cost of transporting 4 carloads of paper (enough for 100,000 CATALOS), or for similar advantages, which one or the other publisher might be able to offer.

Early in December, we met with the editor-in-chief from one of these houses; late in the month, from the other. And felt, having come all this way, that we had seen most of what we set out to see, had collected enough information, and were ready to make a decision. I called Stewart early one morning at year's end, my mind made up, prepared to argue him out of HIS decision, and darned to find we agreed! Well, happy ending.

Not quite. Still a contract to be written and approved in January. And after that, bringing one of the country's big distribution systems to bear on the 448 page, 3 pound, last WHOLE EARTH CATALOG in June 1971.

Oh yeah. The name of the publisher-distributor is Random House.

Don Gerrard
Book People

That decision in December was between Random House and Dutton. Dutton small and warm, good feeling; Random big and powerful, not bad feeling, just big. My formula for contracting all along has been "Do heavy business only with people known and liked, never big strangers." My first criterion for a distributor for the LAST CATALOG was "Get the widest distribution possible, so anybody who wants one can get at the CATALOG easily."

That broke down to choice between my convenience and the would-be reader's. And you won again, buddy. I hope you did.

—SB

Cumulative Roster of Whole Earth Catalog Editors

FALL 68	Stewart Brand
Jan 69	SB
March 69	SB
SPRING 69	SB (with Lloyd Kahn---Shelter & Land Use)
July 69	SB
Sept 69	SB
FALL 69	SB (with Lloyd Kahn---Shelter & Land Use)
Jan 70	SB
March 70	Gurney Norman (with Diana Shugart)
SPRING 70	SB (with Lloyd Kahn---Shelter & Land Use)
July 70	Gordon Ashby (with Doyle Phillips)
Sept 70	Gurney Norman (with Diana Shugart)
FALL 70	JD Smith (with Hal Hershey—Community) [The six month's prior research was also JD's, done while he was managing the Truck Store.]
Jan 71	SB
March 71	Paul Krassner and Ken Kesey
SPRING 71	SB

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

$_____ Amount enclosed

Send to: Whole Earth Catalog
558 Santa Cruz Avenue
Menlo Park, California 94025

If you change your address, please tell us. The Post Office almost never forwards!

WHOOPING CRANE

Subscriptions:

$ 7.25 ☐ Five-issue Subscription starting with 1970 September $1 Catalog
$ 7.25 ☐ Four-issue Subscription starting with 1970 Fall Catalog
$ 5.25 ☐ Three-issue Subscription starting with 1971 January $1 Catalog
$ 4.25 ☐ Two-issue Subscription starting with 1971 March $1 Catalog

_____

_____

_____

Zip

Single Copies:

$ 3.00 ☐ One issue of 1970 Fall CATALOG
$ 3.00 ☐ One issue of 1970 Spring CATALOG
$ 1.30 ☐ One issue of 1969 Fall CATALOG
$ 4.00 ☐ One issue of 1969 Spring CATALOG

Multiple Copies:

$11.25 ☐ Five copies of 1970 Fall CATALOG
$11.25 ☐ Five copies of 1970 Spring CATALOG
$ 5.00 ☐ Five copies of 1969 Fall CATALOG
$15.00 ☐ Five copies of 1969 Spring CATALOG

Portola Institute was established in 1966 as a non-profit corporation to encourage, organize, and conduct innovative educational projects. The Institute relies for support on private foundations and public agencies, to whom specific project proposals are submitted.

Because Portola Institute is a private organization with no need to produce profits or guarantee "success", it can experiment with new and unusual educational projects that would be difficult to administer within more structured organizations. For this reason the staff and facilities of the Institute are deliberately kept small and flexible.

Within its framework a wide variety of projects dealing with innovative education can be created as people with ideas are able to interest people with funds. New projects are always being considered, both within the existing divisions and programs, and within as yet unexplored realms of the learning experience.

Please send me information about Portola Institute.

Especially _____

Name _____

Address _____

Zip.

Portola Institute, Inc.
1115 Merrill Street
Menlo Park, California 94025

Address inquiries about AA Acme Art Academy and Scripps Off-Campus Project Center to:

815 Shasta Street
Redwood City, California 94063

Whole Earth Catalog is only one division of Portola Institute.
Other present activities are:

AA Acme Art Academy
Big Rock Candy Mountain
Media Access Center
Music Resources Program
The Tree School (formerly Scripps Off-Campus Center)

SUSTAINING SUBSCRIBERS

Julia Brand	Rockford, Illinois
Forrest A. Richey, Jr.	Charleston, West Virginia
Frederick W. Davis	Kirkland, Washington
Clark Gesner	Brooklyn, New York
John E. Clay	Glencoe, Illinois
Daniel M. Beach	Cambridge, Massachusetts
Pat Canavan	East Haven, Connecticut
Mrs. Alan Rosenthal	Princeton, New Jersey
Edward Voynow, Jr.	Albuquerque, New Mexico
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Abuza	Rockville, Connecticut
Nancy Dine	London, England
Emily & Michael Zimmer	Pembroke, Maine
Thomas T. Barts	Cincinnati, Ohio
Donald & Kit Williams	Austin, Texas
Ron Shendrov	Los Angeles, California
Harry DeValcourt	APO, N.Y.
Billy Woods	Phoenix, Arizona
Clark Gesner	Brooklyn, N.Y.

RETAINING SUBSCRIBERS

Mark Albert	San Francisco, California
John Doss	San Francisco, California
Edmund Scientific Co.	Barrington, New Jersey
Henry Jacobs and Assoc.	Sausalito, California
Edward Rosenfeld	New York, New York
St. George Bryan	Maui, Hawaii
Geoffrey Gates	New York, New York
Peter Cornell	Berkeley, California
Bill Davis	Boulder, Colorado
Halbert Speer	Sea Cliff, New York
Constance Hwang	Berkeley, California
Terry Borton	Cambridge, Massachusetts
Frederick and Karen Worden	Sausalito, California
Don Winsberg	Chicago, Illinois
Jeffrey Mitchell	New York, New York
The Committee	San Francisco, California
Mrs. Audrey Sabol	Villanova, Pennsylvania
Paul Kventsky	Houston, Texas
Syntex Corporation	Palo Alto, California
Geoff Stirling	Wickenberg, Arizona
Bernard Loven	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Ronald Jorgensen	New York, New York
Gerald J. Driessen	Chicago, Illinois
Joseph L. Bridger	Woodstock, New York
Joe & Ann McConnell, Jr.	Point Reyes Station, California
Vera L. Pratt	Cambridge, Massachusetts
Jim Temple	Adamant, Vermont
Anthony D'Amato	Chicago, Illinois
Bill Chaitkin	Syracuse, New York
David M. Meggyesy	Saint Louis, Missouri
James J. Storrow III	New York, New York
Eugene Lee	Warwick, Rhode Island
Martin Stephen Moskof & Associates, Inc.	New York, New York
Mr. & Mrs. Warren Rubin	New York, New York
Edward Rosen	New York, New York
Mrs. John Hauberg	Seattle, Washington
David Baxter	Beverly Hills, California
Hendrik D. Gideonse	Washington, D.C.
Mr.& Mrs. Louis Mackall	Milford, Connecticut
Michael Dreyfuss	Trumansburg, New York
Barbara Schultz	Chicago, Illinois
Mrs. Nicholas DeWolf	Boston, Massachusetts
Jack Wise	Texada Island, British Columbia
Mr. & Mrs. David Menkin	Los Angeles, California
Mr. & Mrs. Fred Lazarus III	Cincinnati, Ohio
Mrs. Martin Dimbat	Concord, California
Mrs. Charlotte L. Taylor	Rochester, New York
D.T. Carter	USS Grant County, FPO, New York
Monroe Litman	New York, New York
Bob Mitchell	North Bergen, New Jersey
Camiel Productions, Inc.	Brooklyn, New York
Nancy Dibner	Westbrook, Maryland
Phil & Naomi Schechter	New York, New York
Philip Ebersole	Hagerstown, Maryland
Susan Christian	Roxbury, Massachusetts
J.R. Getsinger	Bethesda, Maryland
Donald R. Marsch	Chicago Heights, Illinois
David & Rosalyn Lounsbury	Carbondale, Illinois
The Gray Family	Portland, Oregon
Jim & Bitte Miller	Geyserville, California
Bob & Mary Esther Woodbury	Davis, California
Warren Besore	Washington, D.C.
Walter Holtkamp	Cleveland, Ohio
Bruce & Karen Frishkoff	Lawrence, New York
Martin Manasse	New York, New York
Jim Zerdian	New York, New York
Annette & Theodore Lucas	Detroit, Michigan
Mark Engel	Ben Lomond, California
Stephen Shore	New York, New York
Edward Callahan	Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Francis A. Martin, Jr.	San Francisco, California
Dave Kramer	Portland, Oregon
Edmunds Enterprises	Portland, Oregon
Katrina Pflaumer	New York, New York
Bruce & Louisa Stark	Madison, Wisconsin
Donal S. Jones	Washington, D.C.
Chris West	Taos, New Mexico
Charles S. Dewey, Jr.	New York, New York
Mark Matthews	Columbus, Ohio
John Craig, Jr.	Tulsa, Oklahoma
Norman F. Caplan	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
George Towne Baker III	Fullerton, California
Tom & Cynthia Green	Brookeville, Maryland
Louise P. Smith	Hillsborough, North Carolina
Milo G. Clark, Jr.	San Diego, California
Jean Bullock	Hillsborough, California
Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Gerstman	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
W. Cary Robinson	Washington, D.C.
Wendell Peabody	Boise, Idaho
Arthur Lundquist, Jr.	Setauket, New York
Bruce C. Dale	Boston, Massachusetts
Yann Weymouth	New York, New York
Rev. David C. Bergman	Burr Oak, Michigan
Rev. Billy Spire	Portal, Arizona
Tom Evans	Cambridge, Massachusetts
James P. Miner	Boston, Massachusetts
Heinz von Foerster	Urbana, Illinois
Lowell K. Cohn	New York, New York
Carl Dubitsky	Danbury, Connecticut
Richard and Shirley Flint	San Jose, California
Paul Goldsmith	New York, New York
Frank Millspaugh	New York, New York
Jay A. Richardson, President, Consumer's Grass Co.	Toronto, Canada
Peter Sam	San Diego, California
Kenneth Leonard	Urbana, Illinois
Kennon & Callihan	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Robert Stratton	Riverdale, New York
Dan Brown	St. Simons Island, Georgia
Margaret M. Thomas	Washington, D.C.
Joe Richardson	San Diego, California
Kathleen Chase	Umbertide, Italy
Orsin Whyte	Accokeek, Maryland
Stephen Sanders	Estepena, Spain
W.M. Miller	Fresno, California
Mary Netzou	Thiensville, Wisconsin
Dilexi Foundation	San Francisco, California
Donald C. MacDonald, Jr.	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Queens Magazine	London, England
Jennifer & Bill Delafield	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
James G. Mason	Chicago, Illinois
Don Winsberg	Chicago, Illinois
Guy Pignolet	Ithaca, New York
Jerry Driessen	Chicago, Illinois
Mary Ohlson	San Francisco, California
Michael Strater	San Francisco, California
Gil Walter	Chicago, Illinois
Artcraft Displays	Duluth, Minnesota
Robert Hamburg	Andes, New York
Tom E. Stucker	Covina, California
Om East	Bridgehampton, New York
Arthur Satz	New York, New York
Jim Woodward	Princeton, New Jersey
Sid Dimond Associates, Inc.	Boston, Massachusetts
Mr. C.B. Robertson	Balboa, Canal Zone
Robert Mitchell	New Jersey
Joseph Myers	Lexington, North Carolina
Elizabeth Kent Gay	Calais, Vermont
Rodney Boxter	Wichita, Kansas
Lincoln Magill	Demarest, New Jersey
Victor A. Curran	Havre de Grace, Maryland
Irene Silverman	Ann Arbor, Michigan
Alex McDonell	New York, New York
Stewart Iglehart, Jr.	Delray Beach, Florida
Maughn Matsuoka	Cambridge, Maryland
Mrs. Arthur White	San Francisco, California
Thomas Crary	Bloomington, Indiana
ZBS Media, Inc.	Ft. Edward, N.Y.
Susan & Richard Roman	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Nelson M. Griggs	Boyds, Maryland
Richard Isackson	Bay City, Michigan
Lee Hirsey	Hancock, Massachusetts
W.M. Ittmann	Williamstown, Massachusetts
John Reinemund	Los Angeles, California
Robert Zeslger	APO San Francisco, California
Jerome Sands	Bethany, Connecticut
David Baxter	Beverly Hills, California
Gurdon Wattles	New Haven, Connecticut
Hugo L. Ingram	Huntsville, Alabama
M. M. Newell	Albany, New York
Steve & Linda Fifield	Chicago, Illinois
H. D. Morgan	Cambridge, Massachusetts
D. Craig Geyer	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Eileen Kiesle	San Jose, California
Bill Balsley	San Jose, California
Tom Chastain	Palm Beach, Florida
James F. Arthur	Memphis, Tennessee
William R. Criss	Latana, Florida
Gordon & Susan Piland	Jacksonville Beach, Florida
James Arthur	Tennessee
Sylvia Zilber	Silver Springs, Missouri
Mrs. Sooy	Charlevaux, Mississippi
Mrs. Loeb	Highland Park, Illinois
Henry Felt	Charlestown, Massachusetts
Bill Aycock Pottery	Huntsville, Alabama
William & Carol Goodell	San Carlos, California
Sarah & Hendrik Gideonse	Washington, D.C.
Roland Landry	Tamal, California
Rev. David Lewis	Aurora, N.Y.
J. Sleeper	Alden, Kansas
James Stewart Polshek & Assoc. Architects	N.Y., N.Y.
Joe & Sally Bacon	Yellow Springs, Ohio
James S. Kolb	Washington, D.C.
Jack Sidener	Western Caroline Islands
Martin Manasse	N.Y., N.Y.
Sarah Hudson	Tyringham, Maryland
Donald Cooke	Cambridge, Massachusetts
Stephen Shore	N.Y., N.Y.
Laird Williamson	Austin, Texas
Frank Malbranche	Chicago, Illinois
James Stevens	Barrow, Arkansas
Moorish Orthodox Church	Boston, Massachusetts
Ken & Donasu Carpenter	North Troy, Vermont
Jean Brouning	Spring Lake, Michigan
Philip Ebersole	Hagerstown, Missouri
Mr. & Mrs. D. Helserman	San Diego, California
Don & Mary Biggs	Washington, D.C.

WHOLE EARTH CATALOG
558 Santa Cruz Avenue
Menlo Park, CA 94025

SECOND CLASS
PERMIT PENDING
MENLO PARK, CA.

Bud DeZonia

January production in the desert.